PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,470.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing Saturday | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-30 P.M. | | | | |
| 25th July | CALEDONIA | 7558 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 1st Aug | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MOLDAVIA | 9600 |
| 15th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 22nd " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | HIMALAYA | 6396 |
| 29th " | MARMORA | 10509 | | |
| 5th Sept | EGYPT | 7912 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 12th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 19th " | PENINSULAR | 5394 | MONGOLIA | 9506 |
| 26th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 6th Aug, 1908. |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Allan | 3rd Sept, " |
| DUMBEA | 5,696 | Boyer | 1st Oct. " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 29th " " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | X | 26th Nov. " |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 24th Dec " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST. TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 14th August 1908. |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | X | 11th Sept. " |
| NERA | 5538 | Schmitz | 9th Oct. " |

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
*Agent.*
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TAKASAKI MARU | .. | A. Mocker | 23rd July | 4th Aug. |
| TOKOMI MARU | .. | M. Winckler | 8th Aug | 18th Aug. |
| TETSUFOU MARU | .. | K Sato | 18th Aug | 29th Aug. |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | .. | T. Yamawaki | 31st Aug | 12th Sept. |
| KAGESHIMA MARU | .. | T. Arakawa | 14th Sept | 25th Sept. |
| MOYORI MARU | .. | J. Hands | 26th Sept | 8th Oct. |

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager.*
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMRA | 1,606 | Thur. 23rd July | 9 a.m. |
| LHASA | 2,171 | Fri. 24th July | 6 a.m.* |

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY 27th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,606 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on cooking gs to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 1st Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

23rd July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| F FERDINAND | 6,046 | E. Nitsche | 1st August 1908 |
| PERSIA | 5,894 | G. Bartole | 1st Sept. 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4,896 | P. Badessich | 1st October 1908 |
| KOERNER | 5,301 | A. Foresti | 1st Nov. 1908 |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Dobcevich | 16th Nov. 1908. |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers | Tons | Captain | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * TRIESTE | 5095 | S. Cilumak | 28th July 1908. |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VORWAERTS | 5990 | S. Bednara | 25th July 1908. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3,069 | 31st July 08. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5,091 | 19th Aug " |
| OLYMPIA | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5,121 | 5th Sept " |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6,716 | 24th " " |
| SCINDIA | Wm. Kelso | 5,106 | 11th Oct " |
| CASTALIA | Shaffo Abrey | 6,388 | 24th " " |
| ELYSIA | New Steamer | 6,500 | 11th Nov " |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 385 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 573 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 605 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 653 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 792 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 990 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 1038 |

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Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents, Bombay.*

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This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the most prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

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Total Funds Exceed ... ... ... £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
*Secretaries,*
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
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EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | Premiums Limited to 15 years. | Premiums Limited to 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 31 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 8 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 34 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 37 4 | 56 13 | 43 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 3 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 13 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 13 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 13 | ... | 71 11 | 56 13 | ... | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

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By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
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THE
MINIMAX
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FIRE EXTINGUISHER
will instantly extinguish!
BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL
or any kind of FIRE whatever the origin may be.

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MINIMAX IS ALWAYS HANDY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS CERTAIN
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE
Actual FIRES Extinguished by the use of MINIMAX.
7951

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MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CARRIAGES
FACTORIES,
WAREHOUSES,
SHOPS,
OFFICES and
BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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AND
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COFFEE.
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GUTTÆ VITÆ
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*The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.*

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harrowing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the results of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incon[illegible]ancy. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or dirty Deposits, Disorders, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d, and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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WHOLESALE ONLY
TEA, COFFEE, OILMANS STORES,
FRESH PROVISIONS.
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Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 250 per whole share and Rs. 62-8-0 per quarter share, has been declared and made payable on and after 3rd August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 27th July on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1908.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
LAHORE.

JUST SEE, what the people say about the PROMPT SETTLEMENT of CLAIMS :—

HARKISHENLAL & CO.,
Chief Agents.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SECRETARY, BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
LAHORE.

DEAR SIR,

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Cheque for Rs. 1,000 sent by you.

I am very pleased to see that your Company has SETTLED my CLAIM so very promptly. It is a special feature of your Company to settle claims so promptly and without any inconvenience to the claimant and not only this, but the Company assist the claimant in his getting the money, as has been the case with me in respect of my Policy No. 1180. I am much obliged to you for all this kindness."

Yours, &c.,

(SD.) MOOLCHAND PANDIT,
PLEADER.

PESHAWAR, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

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*The Bombay Gazette.*
OF JUNE 20th.

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AT THE
TOWN HALL,
9-30 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1908.
MAESTRO MARIO PACI
AND
MADAME E. PACI MACKENZIE.

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| Madras. | Chittagong. | Steamer Point-Aden. |
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

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| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
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| Madras. | Bangkok. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Batavia. | Colombo. |
| Colombo | Soumbaya. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Manilla. | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak). | Cebu (Philippines). | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | Hongkong. | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

PROVED BY 180 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND IS OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH LIVER & BLOOD
OF ALL CHEMISTS
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use to my house for past 22 years has given me great satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good efficient and easy going Machine.—G. D. Harisson, Hyderabad Deccan.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER, in an Established English Engineering Agency Business. Capital required about Rs. 25,000 for stock and further developments.

Apply for particulars to
Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.
18, Bank Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

BUNGALOW, CHAWLS, &c.

RAMCHANDRA HALL BUNGALOW and its PREMISES, at Tardeo, at the corner of the Arthur Road, including Cook Room, Stables and all surrounding Chawls with the land admeasuring 10,478 square yards are available FOR SALE. Apply with highest offer to the address below where plan can be seen between 1 and 4 P.M., daily.

RAO BAHADUR
DHONDIBA H. BARDE, J. P.,
Hains Road, Sunder Lane, No. 6,
Jacob Circle, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

AN ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION
OF
MUSLINS VIOLES SILKS.
CROPES & Co., at a very cheap price is open for inspection.
LADIES DRASSES
made within the
SHORTEST NOTICE

A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very stylish
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 85.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

# WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

| Subscription. | Rate. | Discount. Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 12 12 | ,, 11 0 |
| Quarterly | ,, 7 0 | ,, 6 0 |
| Monthly | ,, 2 8 | ,, 2 0 |

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

| Subscription. | Rate. | Discount. Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 27 8 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 14 0 | ,, 11 0 |
| Quarterly | ,, 7 8 | ,, 6 0 |
| Monthly | ,, 2 12 | ,, 2 0 |

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 5, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | 0-4 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 0-6 Per line. |
| Second do. | ,, 0-4 do. do. |
| Third do. | ,, 0-3 do. do. |
| Fourth do. | ,, 0-2 do. do. |
| Fifth and upwards | ,, 0-1 do. do. |
| Minimum charge | ,, 0-8 do. do. |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Begum, 2,942 tons, Captain A. McNicoll, sailed yesterday for Mormugao, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Japan Line steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2,982 tons, Captain B. Kon, sailed yesterday, for Yokohama etc., with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer, Delhi 4,783 tons, Captain B. W. H. Snow, sailed yesterday, for Shanghai etc., with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Colombo.—Mr. R. Filley, Miss Daridon, Mr. and Mrs. Werner and child, Mr. W. V. Butcher, Mr. R. I. Halliday, Mr. T. Marsden and 1 deck. For Shanghai Mr. S. Kiga.

THE steamer Mombassa, 2,786 tons Captain M N English arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Sanctoria, 2,378 tons Captain W Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Hyndford, 2,775 tons Captain J Horne, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Karachi in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Manchester 3,563 tons Captain H. Fudlay, which, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Newport, Liverpool etc, brought a general cargo and 4 horses and 4 cabin passengers.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons Captain S. H. Stockwell will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Itinda 3,398 tons Captain F. Alton will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain P. J. Cole will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 21st July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

### MARINE SHIPS.

### IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Lieut La Touche.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 22.

Arcadia.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Braziliana .....2458 Tamblyn .....Cargo Bros Co
Clematis.....3329 Davies.....James Mackintosz & Co
Dwarka..... 759 McDiarmed .....M M & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale.....3099 Kidd .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirkee.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham &Co
Kt. Templar .....4601 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Largo Law .....2500 Kudersow.....W and A G & Co
Letpoota.....2124 Fry .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mombassa.....2786 English .....F Muir & Co
Nowrul Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oriental.....3088 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam....2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Strathgarry...2840 Stanhope.....W & A Graham & Co
Salahadji.....1255 Van Riji...W & A Graham & Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley .....M M & Co
Sanctoria...2378 Ward .....Bombay Co
Terrier .....1008 Berg.....F F Campbell & Co
Viravra.....2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd..... M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Catto.....Bombay & Co
Xinas ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 21.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C&B Trafford Hall | 3434 | Hood, | 27-7 | Newport | K N & Co |
| H Naderi | 1164 | Gray | | | N F B & P S N Co |
| F Yebosihi Maru | | Kon | Kobe | | 22-7 N Y Kaisha |
| K Labuan | 2293 | Ross | Dunkirk | | 28-7 W & A G & Co |
| N Hyndford | 2775 | Howie | Philadelphia | 1-8 | R A Willis |
| O Moeaffari | 1387 | Molohy | R S Ports | 30-7 | B & P S N Co |
| P Stolzenfels | 3554 | Schmidt | K'chi | 29-7 | W & A Graham & Co |

H W P D

Indravati.....513 Fakeera.....N F ...Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri...553 Mahomed...B'nagar...22-7...Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji.....547 Hoosein...Repairing N F Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Moshtari.....1110 Gore...Busreh...26-7...B & P S N Co Ld

### VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Britannia....1970 Garrick...L'pool 31-7 W & A G & Co
4 Avristan....1821 Watt..London.25-7 E Latham & Co
5 City of Manchester Findlay K'chi 27-7 K N & Co
6 Trieste..3203 Clinnak...Trieste 28 7 A L S N Co Ld
7 Vorwaerts.3727 Bednarz ...Kobe 25-7 A L S N Co
8 F Ferdinand 3873 Nitsche Trieste 1-8 A L S N Co
10 & 11 City of Paris 5909 C'bell. K'chi 26-7 K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia...4167 Spicer .....London.....1-8 P & O Co
14 Lhasa..... 941 Tipper...K'chi 24-7 N F M M & Co
15 Nerbudda....1960 Butler ...Busreh 28-7 M M & Co

## ARRIVALS.

| July | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Hyndford s..... | Horne ..... | Karachi, July 19 |
| 22 | Bactoria s ..... | Ward ..... | Calcutta, July 8 |
| | Mombassa s..... | English ..... | Barry June 26 |

## DEPARTURES.

| July | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Delhi s..... | Snow ..... | Shanghai, &c |
| | Jeboshi Maru s ... | Kon ..... | Yokohama, &c |
| | Begum s ..... | McNicoll ..... | Marmogoa |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer Beme Stockwell, for Rangoon.
" Dumra, Cole for Persian Gulf.
" Itinda, Alton for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Caledonia, for London &c.
" Hyndford, for Philadelphia.
" Nawab, for Calcutta &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Matiana, left Aden on the 21st instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Multan, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 21st instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Chanda, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 21st instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Colaba, left London for Bombay and Karachi on the evening of the 17th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Massilia, outward bound passed Suez on the 21st instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 1st proximo.

## MADRAS.

### ARRIVALS.

| July | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 11 | Alcona | Calcutta |
| 15 | Norfolk | Calcutta |
| 15 | Nairn | Calcutta |
| 16 | Flaminge | Calcutta |
| 17 | Hohenfels | Antwerp |
| 17 | Clan Macintyre | Liverpool |
| 18 | Mombassa | London |
| 20 | Taroba | Straits |
| 20 | Pentahota | Negapatam |

## ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY JULY 12.

| ARRIVALS. | | | DEPARTURE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Vessels. | From | Date | To |
| May 29 | R. I. M. S. Dalhousie | Sea | | |
| June 15 | H. M. S. Philomel | Sea | 7 | Perim |
| 5 | Woodcock | Benadir Coast | | |
| 17 | Kratos | Xmas Islands | | |
| 21 | Petronia (Sunk after fire | Copenhagon | | |
| 23 | Killin | Swakim | 5 | Calcutta |
| July 4 | Falcon | Berbera | 6 | Somali Coast |
| | Northumbria | Saigon | 5 | Hamburg |
| 5 | Macedonia | London | | Sydney |
| | Mozaffari | Jeddah | | Bombay |
| | Missir | Red Sea Ports | 7 | Red Sea Ports |
| | Mombasa | London | 5 | Calcutta |
| | Den of Airlie | Yokohama | | Marseilles |
| | D'Khalif | Hamburg | | Darasalem |
| | Roon | Bremen | 6 | Sydney |
| 6 | Sbandon | Bombay | | Port Said |
| | Prinz Henrich | Yokohama | 7 | Hamburg |
| 7 | Saint Nichlos | Rangoon | | Alexandria |
| | Melbourne | Marseilles | | Mauritius |
| | Africa | D'Jibouti | | |
| 8 | Flavio Gioio | Mussawa | 8 | Mussawa |
| | Binger | D'Jibouti | 9 | D'Jibouti |
| | Sk. Berkhud | Ras Alula | 8 | Perim |
| | Verona | Yokohama | 11 | New York |
| 9 | Koerber | Bombay | 9 | Trieste |
| | H. M. S. Din (Port Gun Boat) | Sea | | |
| | Tuna | Hodeidah | | |
| | Max Brock | South Africa | | Hamburg |
| 10 | Egypt | Bombay | 10 | London |
| | Vorwaerts | Trieste | | Kobe |
| | Sk. Berkhud | Perim | | Ras Alula |
| | Madura | Zanzibar | | |
| | Falcon | Somali Coast | 12 | Somali Coast |
| | Dumbea | Marseilles | 11 | Sydney |
| 11 | Prinz Regent Luitpold | Hamburg | | Yokohama |
| 12 | Razimi | South Shields | | |

## DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 22.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—5 bales silk kakoon, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales wool, and 25 bales cotton, (savri) B Hurbhum; 3,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat sweeping and 150 cwts wheat flour H Canji; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 49 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 115 balas wool, M Ramjidas.

City of Paris s—4,266 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

### FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 550 cwts myrabollams A Khimji.

### FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—150 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 269 cwts kismiss D Passoo and Co, 130 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

### FOR HAVRE.

Trafford Hall s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothe 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

### FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—25½ cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 10 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts teelseed and 700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

### FOR PORTSAID (FOR ORDERS).

Avristan s—982 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

### FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Hyndford s—6,650 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

### FOR HAMBURG.

Labuan s—55 bales cotton and 200 cwts fenugree Volkart Bros; 1,002 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram.

### FOR DUNKIRK.

Trafford Hall s—2,000 cwts poppyseed. Shaw Wallace and Co.

### FOR TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—215 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 870 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton. A Blascheck and Co; 1,042 cwts myrabollams, Lehnhart Bros; 165 bales cotton. J A Begbie and Go; 140 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 450 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

### FOR VENICE.

E F Ferdinand s—100 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,500 bales catton, S Framji and Co; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

### FOR FIUME

Trieste s—1,020 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

### FOR ALEXANDRIA.

E F Ferdinand s—1,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

### FOR GALATZ.

E F Eerdinand s—10 bales twist, Alois Scheveiger and Co.

### FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bhewanidas.

Delhi s—20 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co.

### FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwaerts s—250 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for last 11 days ending 11th July.

| | Coaching Traffic. | Goods Traffic. | Sundry Receipts. | Total for the period |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Approximate earnings for last 11 days ending 11th June 08 | | | | |
| G I P Ry Section | 4,53,389 | 5,67,414 | 11,643 | 10,32,346 |
| I M R system .. | 1,09,092 | 1,64,886 | 1,290 | 2,75,248 |
| A D C Ry .. | 17,799 | 13,329 | 38 | 31,695 |
| Baran-Kotah Ry .. | 139 | 8 | 5 | 152 |
| Total... | 5,80,319 | 7,51,128 | 12,996 | 13,44,441 |
| Actuals for corresponding 13 days ending 13th June 07.... | | | | |
| G I P R Section.. | 5,55,491 | 9,17,530 | 9,220 | 14,82,241 |
| I M R system.... | 1,34,826 | 3,35,246 | 3,268 | 4,83,340 |
| A D C Ry .. | 19,238 | 18,235 | 107 | 37,580 |
| Baran-Kotah Ry.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total.... | 6,99,555 | 12,71,011 | 12,595 | 19,83,161 |
| Increase or Decrease G I P R... | — 1,02202 | — 3,50,116 | + 2,493 | — 4,49,396 |
| I M R.... | — 15,734 | — 1,70380 | — 1,978 | — 188,092 |
| A D C Ry | — 1,439 | — 6 3 | — 49 | — 885 |
| Baran-Kotah Ry | + 139 | 8 | 5 | + 152 |

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th July on 504·35 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,83,000 | 1,70,000 | 4,000 | 3,27,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 363 | 337 | 8 | 648 |
| For previous weeks of half year | 92,000 | 1,10,000 | 2,000 | 2,04,000 |
| Total for 2 weeks .. | 2,45,000 | 2,80,000 | 6,000 | 5,31,000 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year a ..... | 1,47,285 | 2,27,789 | 7,071 | 3,82,145 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. .. | 292 | 452 | 16 | 758 |
| Total to corresponding date do. .. | 2,73,530 | 4,55,036 | 13,133 | 7,09,698 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 55,145
Do. to date..... .. " 1,78,698

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

[BIRTHS.

FORRESTER July 16—at Darjeeling, the wife of E.E. Forrester, I. C. S., of a son.

MAYNE—July 13, at Betul, C. P. the wife of Arthur Mayne, I. C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

BLOOMER—June 21, at Pocklington, Yorks, Boaz Bloomer, late of the Grove, Pelsall, Staffs, aged 80 years.

EDWARD COLLINS—July 15, at Banikhet, the infant son of Lt. and Mrs. C. E. Edward-Collins.


**H. T. BINKS,**
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
**Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.**
TELEPHONE NO. 947.


# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 8-18m., 7-45a.; Low water, 1-19m., 2-10a.

Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

### THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, July 24.—P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with English mails of the 10th instant, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Marcks and Co., annual meeting, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 13m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 9-22m., 8-49a. Low water. 2-10m., 3-14a.

Saturday, July 25.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches: "A" team vs. R. A., Home ground. B. Team vs. New High School, away. Sun rises, 6h. 13m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 10-14m.; 9-42a.; Low water, 2-55m., 4-7a.

Sunday, July 26.—6th Sunday after Trinity. Cricket match, Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Hindu Gymkhana ground. Public meeting of Parsis, Allbless Baug. 5 p. m. Sun rises, 6h 14m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 10-58m 10-27a.; Low water, 3-36m., 4-51a.

Monday, July 27.—Sun rises, 6h. 14m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 11-35m., 11-7a.; Low water, 4-15m., 5-27a.

Tuesday, July 28.—Bamankua Manganese Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-6m., 11-43a.; Low water, 4-52m., 6-0a.

Wednesday, July 29.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Piano Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-34a,. Lowwater, 5-28m., 6-31a.

STRING BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D, and officers the String Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. T. H Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m. to-day.

March .....Uncle Sammy .....Holzmann
Overture ...Tancredi ..... .....Rossini
Valse .....Auf Glatten Fluten...Starke
Selection...The Thistle .....Myddleton
Serenata ...Op No 15 .....Mority Moszkowski
Caprice ...The whistler and his dog.....A Pryor

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Caledonia" which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Deb, Mr K K
Forrest, Mr W J
Goswain, Mr N
Hynus, Mr D A
Hall, Mr W
Moss, Mr J H
Pymm, Mr R
Powell, Capt H
Sharp, Mr S H
Sloggett, Surg-Genl
Sherd, Miss A H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Burnett, Mr R Harvey
Bliss, Mr R L
Battersby, Mr H L
Boyd, Miss A
Crookshank, Capt S
Cox, Mr Stephen
David, Mr E V
Francis, Mr G T
Gilbert, Mr C E
Gay, Dr W E
Hooker, Lt J S
Igbal, Mr S M
Kirkpatrick, Mr H
Milne, Mr G
Morse, Lt-Col R E R
Meerya, Mr J
Pawley, Mr F A
Phillips, Mr W Hugh
Pemberton, Lieut S
Ramanthan, Mr K
Russell, Mr R P
Steele, Maj G A
Thornley, Mr W R

FROM BRINDISI.

Cocke, Lt-Col R J

FOR MAHOMMARAH.

Heggins, Mr S G and Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

Cuthbert, Mr A
Gabler, Mr H
Robertson, Mr W J
Williamson, Mr A G

A LADY parachutist, who was married only a few weeks ago to a well-known baloonist, of New York, had an exciting adventure at Patterson, New Jersey. The lady, in descending by parachute from a baloon seven thousand feet in the air, dropped in the river Passaic. Becoming entangled in the parachute, she was in danger of drowning, but was rescued by a boat which was near at hand.

THE House of Commons team at Bisley was beaten last year by the House of Lords. In the hope of turning the tables this year, the Commons team have erected a sub-target machine (as used in the Army for training recruits in rifle shooting) in one of the corridors of the House, and they may be seen constantly practising.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardensahese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The area of relatively low pressure which appeared over South-East Rajputana, has probably been the cause of nearly general, and in places heavy, rain in Rajputana, West Central India and light rain which extended into Lower Sind.

A very shallow depression appears to have passed into South-West Bengal, from the Bay, but had very little influence on the rainfall.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and on the West Coast of the Peninsula; local rain in Upper Burma and scattered rain in the rest of the country.

Principal rainfall amounts are :—Diamond Island, three inches; Ranchi, two inches; Sambalpur, Pindra and Hazaribagh, one and a half inches; Muktesar, one inch; Cherat, half an inch; Ludhiana, three-quarters of an inch; Jaipur, one inch; Jodhpur, three inches; Mount Abu, seven inches; Udaipur and Neemuch, two inches; Karwar, six inches; Mercara and Cochin, two inches.

Skies are generally lightly clouded along the foot of the Himalayas and completely overcast in Rajputana, Gujerat, Central India and the Central Provinces; humidity and temperature are generally normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, West Central India, and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the rest of North-East India, the Submontane Districts of Upper India, Sind, Gujerat. Fast Central India, also the Central Provinces; also scattered falls in the rest of the country.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

Mount Abu to-day reports seven inches of rain, Jodhpur three. and Udaipur, Neemuch and Ranchi two each.

### WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Neerbudda," which arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Busreh, etc., reports having experienced rough sea and slight rain off Kathiawar Coast.

The steamer "Sanctoria" which reached Bombay yesterday from Calcutta, encountered brisk monsoon and heavy rain south of Vingorla and high westerly sea.

The steamer "Mombassa" which arrived in Bombay yesterday from Barry experienced strong S.-W. monsoon.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32o F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 22 July was 29·679 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Esplanade In Cts | Byculla In Cts | Fort Colaba. In Cts | In Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered ..... | 43·23 | 41·76 | 40·54 | 31·54 |
| Wednesday, 22nd July 1908. | 0·16 | 0·35 | 0·32 | 0·12 |
| Total..... | 43·39 | 42·11 | 40·86 | 31·66 |
| Up to same date last year... | 52·46 | 55·05 | 55·79 | 60·36 |

### CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 22.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1906. | Corpdg. Total. 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Cumballa Hill... | 0·03 | 38·77 | 25·03 | 50·45 |

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND JULY 1908.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 10th July 1908 :—

| | In. Cts. | | In. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jubbulpore ..... | 10 62 | Khervadi..... | 2 34 |
| Raver ..... | 11 65 | Nasik ..... | 4 10 |
| Nimbhora ..... | 10 90 | Devlali..... | 4 79 |
| Bodwad ..... | 11 89 | Ghoti ..... | 28 51 |
| Varangaon ..... | 7 90 | Hotgi ..... | 2 68 |
| Bhadli ..... | 13 50 | Mohol ..... | 2 49 |
| Jalgaon ..... | 14 94 | Madha ..... | 2 25 |
| Shirsoli ..... | 11 92 | Barsi Junction ... | 2 70 |
| Mhasawad ..... | 11 77 | Kem..... | 0 92 |
| Maheji..... | 7 13 | Jenr ..... | 1 6 |
| Pachora ..... | 11 0 | Poicalvadi ..... | 2 30 |
| Kajgaon ..... | 5 1 | Dikal ..... | 1 65 |
| Rajmane ..... | 3 95 | Dhond ..... | 2 21 |
| Chaliagaon ..... | 4 37 | Talegaon ..... | 7 59 |
| Naydongri ..... | 1 67 | Lonavla ..... | 44 32 |
| Nandgaon ..... | 7 53 | Neral ..... | 35 25 |
| Manmad ..... | 4 60 | Kasara ..... | 30 60 |
| Lasalgaon ..... | 2 55 | | |

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue heavily overcast in the extreme north but are clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is equal to the average except for a defect during the day at Sirsa and Rawalpindi Winds are south-easterly in Central and South-East Punjab but calms prevail elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is generally normal. Winds are north-easterly at Mainpuri and Allahabad, north-westerly at Agra and south-westerly at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has again been general in Rajputana. Jaipur has had 0·94 inch, Ajmer 0·55 inch and Kotah 0·50 inch. Skies are heavily overcast in Rajputana and moderately clouded in Sind. Humidity is normal except in the area of rainfall where it is in excess. Temperature is low in Rajputana, the deficiency during the day amounting to 11 at Kotah. Winds are westerly or north-westerly in Sind and irregular in Rajputana, being east-south-easterly at Jaipur and north-easterly at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has occurred, chief amounts being Neemuch 2·25 inches, Bhavnagar Para 1·14 inches, Rajkot 0.38 inch and Surat 0·27 inch, Skies are heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature has fallen and is nearly everywhere below normal; the minimun is generally normal Winds are westerly in West Central India and south-westerly elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.18 inch of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the north and east and moderately so elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hoshangabad but normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general, the largest amounts being Ratnagiri 1·46 inches, Mormugao 1·87 inches and Karwar 5·64 inches. Heavy cloud persists and humidity and temperature are generally normal. Winds remain northerly at Karwar and are westerly to north-westerly elsewhere.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·66 inch of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the whole division. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

General Remarks.—An area of relatively low pressure lies over part of Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana. Wind directions still show a circulation in Rajputana, which indicates that the depression from the Bay has not yet entirely disappeared.

Another advance appears to be taking place in Ceylon and the Malabar Coast.

General rain is probable on the West Coast, Kathiawar, Gujarat and West Cenaral India. A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (21st) ..... | 89·6 | 82·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muskat..... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Multan..... | 104·8 | 87·5 | ... | 2·83 |
| Rawalpindi ..... | 89·4 | 78·6 | 0·04 | 15·15 |
| Lahore ..... | 98·4 | 81·7 | ... | 5·51 |
| Sirsa..... | 94·3 | 81·6 | ... | 10·72 |
| Ambala ..... | ... | ... | ... | 3·36 |
| Delhi ..... | 96·2 | 81·7 | ... | 9·15 |
| Agra..... | 94·0 | 80·0 | ... | 14·92 |
| Mainpuri..... | 96·3 | ? | ... | 7·86 |
| Jhansi ..... | 86·5 | 76·0 | ... | 17·20 |
| Cawnpore ..... | 92·9 | 81·0 | 0·07 | 8·60 |
| Allahabad ..... | 91·6 | 79·5 | ... | 11·13 |
| Jacobabad ..... | 109·6 | 84·8 | ... | 0·83 |
| Karachi ..... | 88·5 | 81·0 | ... | 2·85 |
| Ajmer ..... | 93·4 | 74·7 | 0·55 | 6·74 |
| Jaipur ..... | 90·2 | 73·1 | 0·94 | 9·01 |
| Kotah ..... | 82·0 | 75·1 | 0·50 | 18·31 |
| Bhuj..... | 83·6 | 75·0 | 0·05 | 3·89 |
| Dwarka ..... | 92·3 | 78·2 | 0·05 | 5·97 |
| Veraval ..... | 81·2 | 78·3 | 0·07 | 7·65 |
| Rajkot ..... | 81·9 | 73·7 | 0·38 | 8·71 |
| Bhavnagar Para..... | 84·0 | 76·0 | 1·14 | 11·48 |
| Surat ..... | 78·6 | 75·1 | 0·27 | 33·71 |
| Ahmedabad ..... | 81·1 | 71·7 | 0·01 | 13·13 |
| Deesa ..... | 81·8 | 75·4 | 0·14 | 23·60 |
| Neemuch..... | 84·0 | 72·7 | 2·25 | 10·29 |
| Indore ..... | 79·6 | 71·1 | 0·15 | 12·00 |
| Jubbulpore ..... | 84·0 | 73·8 | 0·06 | 19·48 |
| Sangor ..... | 82·1 | 72·5 | 0·06 | 16·70 |
| Hoshangabad ..... | 84·6 | 72·9 | 0·18 | 14·74 |
| Khandwa..... | 86·2 | 74·1 | ... | 9·76 |
| Akola ..... | 87·7 | 72·6 | ... | 15·93 |
| Amraoti ..... | 87·8 | 73·3 | 0·61 | 14·61 |
| Nagpur..... | 87·6 | 76·6 | 0·03 | 21·09 |
| Chanda ..... | 81·0 | 76·0 | 0·02 | 21·93 |
| Raipur ..... | 86·7 | 76 6 | ... | 17·30 |
| Bombay ..... | 85·1 | 77·5 | 0·12 | 31·66 |
| Ratnagiri..... | 84·3 | 71·9 | 1·46 | 44·98 |
| Mormugao ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karwar ..... | 78·3 | ... | 5·64 | 75·26 |
| Malegaon..... | 85·4 | 73·1 | ... | 6·49 |
| Ahmednagar ..... | 85·4 | 71·5 | ... | 3·62 |
| Poona ..... | 80·0 | 69·8 | 0·04 | 5·65 |
| Sholapur ..... | 86·8 | 71·9 | ... | 4·18 |
| Bijapur ..... | 85·7 | 69·7 | ... | 2·40 |
| Belgaum ..... | 74·3 | 66·6 | 0·66 | 29·07 |
| Aurangabad..... | 86·2 | 70·7 | ... | 4·02 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) ..... | 88·9 | 74·2 | ... | 14·15 |
| Hydernbad ..... | 90·8 | 73·2 | 0·02 | 7·73 |
| Mangalore ..... | 78·7 | 71·4 | 2·85 | 77·23 |
| Calicut..... | 77 8 | 72·1 | 1·30 | 61·29 |
| Cochin ..... | 81·7 | 73·8 | 2·37 | 44·79 |
| Colombo ..... | 85·5 | 73·5 | 0·68 | 5·48 |
| Masulipatam ..... | 96·3 | 78·1 | 0·65 | 5·58 |
| Bellary ..... | 89·0 | 74·8 | ... | 1·24 |
| Cuddapah ..... | 97·2 | 79·1 | ... | 2·22 |
| Madras..... | 99·9 | 79·0 | 0·19 | 1·75 |
| Bangalore ..... | 80·3 | 64·8 | ... | 3·14 |
| Coimbatore ..... | 85·4 | 70·8 | ... | 0·93 |
| Trichinopoly ..... | 96·6 | 77·3 | ... | 2·97 |
| Negapatam ..... | 96·9 | 79·0 | ... | 3·97 |

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd July.

272.—Detail for the week ending 25th instant :—

Thursday 23rd Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.

Friday 24th Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

## CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

### REFORM AND REPRESSION.

The "Englishman":—"It is evident from Lord Morley's statement," says the "Times," "that some months will elapse before he is prepared to make public his new proposals. We hope that India will then be in a more suitable frame of mind to receive them." It is a pious wish and one that we heartily share. Lord Morley disdained to assert that he had not been intimidated or coerced into proposals of reform. He claimed, with an optimism touching in a veteran who has had Irish experience, that he would not even be intimidated into abandoning his projects of reform. He feels, no doubt, that it is impossible to stand still, that a refusal to continue his policy might alienate those educated Indians who may naturally be expected to approve and aid a reasonable and cautious progress towards a democratised India. He refuses to believe that the Indian population consists of the speechless many who desire no change and the impatient few who wish to plunge the country into anarchic disorder. He has convinced himself that the bulk of the educated classes even in Bengal, is still possessed of political common-sense. He has met men like Mr. K. G. Gupta and Mr. R. C. Dutta, and has judged them to be not merely able but sensible men. In them he sees the natural friends of an administration which under orders from Whitehall, is willing to make advances which, only ten years ago, would have been deemed impossible. Here, surely, is an opportunity which may not occur again. Nothing is easier, or more futile, than to join in the weary hue and cry with which our patriots assail the administration. When the new sense of independence first manifested itself, it was exhilarating, no doubt, to say disagreeable things about "hakims" who had hitherto been sacrosanct. No doubt there was some excitement in calling assassins and bomb-throwers "Srijut" and omitting the customary titles of politeness from the names of the Magistrate who tried them. But the wiser heads among our Bengali friends must by this time have remembered that administrators are the paid servants of the public and have only powers strictly defined by law. What we require now is, in the current French phrase, "une politique d'association." It is for the responsible and intelligent leaders of Indian opinion to prove their power over their native fellow-subjects. That, we admit, is less easy than joining in a common howl of thoughtless denunciation. But denunciation is a dangerous weapon. It may, at any moment, be turned against those who now ride on the waves of popular emotion. Lord Morley still believes in the existence of political wisdom among the educated classes, and refuses to identify them with the anarchists whose doings they have tacitly condoned. It is for our educated men to show that they can justify Lord Morley's confidence in them; that they are not the dupes of those whom he called the "simpletons of democracy;" that they are not only willing, but capable, of associating themselves in a statesmanlike spirit with tried and approved statesmen; that they can be independent without insolence, and courteous without cringing; that they can reconcile loyalty with the sincerest liberalism. That is much more difficult, in all countries, than merely joining in the cry of the moment. It is, we admit, especially difficult in the Indian of to-day But Lord Morley has told all and sundry what manner of men have not his confidence and hearing. It is easy to infer from his speech what sort of men will be listened to with respectful attention, by the veteran Secretary of State. There are many such men among us. There is no reason why there should not be many more.

### ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

The "Muslim Herald":—When shall we see the dawn of returning sense among those hare-brained people who have engaged themselves in the vagarious venture of creating a Swaraj without British control? The more one ponders over the various phases of this movement, the more does one see the hand of Providence interposing its Almighty arm to rescue the country from its disastrous and unrelaxing grip. Let it never be forgotten that the wildest dreams of the demagogue, so fruitful in India, can only be, if at all, realized under British paramountcy. All else is mere tinkling of cymbals. People who resort to dastardly assassinations, to bringanding and looting, to outrages, cannot for a moment be treated as sane beings. They are the dregs of Society. What have not these Extremists done to discredit our noble rulers and work the ruin of their country. Patriots! Indeed they are the curse of the country, hated by the people themselves, condemned by Government, ostracized from respectable circles as disasterous fate awaits the disturbers of public peace. The issue takes a quite important turn and assumes a serious aspect when investigated in its bearings on the Indian society at large, on the paramount power, on the Native States, and on our industrial advance. But enough of this foul business. There is a more cheerful outlook. The uprooting of mischief, though difficult, is not beyond the means of the Government. It only requires that the mischief should go a little more and then with all its humaneness the Administration would be compelled to lay the disaffected area under a sort of political ban, to impose on it a state embargo. What shall the disloyal creatures do then? Let them yet think, whilst it is not too late.

### THE PUNISHMENT OF SEDITION.

The "Sind Gazette":—The Southern India Presidency is to be congratulated on the possession of strong Judges who are not afraid to inflict deterrent punishment in sedition cases. After a fair trial the accused in the Tinnevelly sedition case have been found guilty by the Sessions Judge and two Assessors of their own race and sentenced. The judgment is an admirable one since it cuts clean at the roots of the seditious movement in India. The people who love to pose as martyrs are not likely to survive the infliction of heavy sentences. These, the Judge points out, are intended not so much to punish the actual offenders as to deter others. A mistaken clemency only encourages others to a breach of the law and is no kindness to the people at large.

### LORD CURZON AND LORD MORLEY.

The "Madras Mail":—The Indian debate in the House of Lords was practically a duel between Lord Curzon and Lord Morley. The whole performance must still seem to many people a futile one. Lord Curzon's demand for information was not inopportune, and his defence of the partition of Bengal was perhaps not superfluous; but the critical attitude which he took up after expressly disclaiming any intention of dealing with Indian affairs from the Party point of view provoked Lord Morley into resenting criticism which was certainly not captious, and which the Secretary of State would very probably not have resented if it had been advanced from a Party position. Lord Curzon is not a Party politician in the sense of being narrow-minded and reluctant to admit the merits of sound Liberal measures; but he is a man holding strong opinions, and, like all great administrators, incapable of assuming that detached academic attitude which he pledged himself, quite needlessly, to maintain. It was this discrepancy between his disavowal of Party views and his criticisms, together with his championship of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, which seems to explain, though not altogether to excuse, the irritation displayed by Lord Morley. In Lord Curzon's criticism itself there was nothing offensive, and it was tempered with generous recognition of the value of many of Lord Morley's acts as Secretary of State.

The allusions Lord Morley made to the effect of Lord Curzon's speech on a wider audience in this country can only refer, we suppose, to its possible influence on the relations between the Government of India and the Amir of Afghanistan, and yet some of the actual words used by the Secretary of State seem to suggest that the audience he had in mind as being corrupted or encouraged by Lord Curzon's indiscretions comprised also the disloyal agitators in India. Lord Curzon's speech was doubtless not altogether acceptable at Kabul, but it has yet to be laid down as an axiom of politics that authorities out of office must observe the same reticence in touching on such questions as is rightly demanded of Ministers. It would, however, have been more discreet of the ex-Viceroy to have left the relations between the Government of India and Afghanistan alone. As for the effect of his remarks on the disloyal section of the Indian peoples, it can hardly have been encouraging. So far as we can see, the disloyal and dubiously loyal in this country have been a good deal more encouraged by the rather disrespectful handling of an ex-Viceroy's opinions by the Secretary of State. One Indian journal frankly stated that the class it represents was delighted at the spectacle of Lord Curzon being humiliated. Humiliation is of course too strong a word, but it ought to be more clearly realised in Parliament that if there is one thing which those responsible for the Government of India cannot afford to do at this time it is to slight, or seem to slight, administrators who have incurred unpopularity by opposing the clamour of the anti-British agitators. It is idle, as Lord Morley admitted, to expect that such considerations will curb the curiosity of a certain type of enquiring politician in the House of Commons, but regard for the dignity of the Administration ought to count for more with Ministers than it seemed to in Lord Morley's case during this debate.

Lord Morley's defence of his action in accepting Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation was rather superfluous because it was irrelevant. No one will seriously argue that, when a subordinate threatens to resign unless he is permitted to overrule higher authority, the subordinate ought to be given his way merely because he has proved himself a capable administrator. The point is that Sir Bampfylde Fuller's policy was sound, and that of the Government of India, or should we say of Lord Morley, was unwisely lenient. The blame imputed is for inability to see the justice of the subordinate's contention, not for accepting his resignation. And to this there is no answer at all, for the Government were subsequently compelled by events to revert to the Fuller Policy. Lord Morley repudiated what he called the "martial law and no damned nonsense" policy and he is correct in declaring that not only Indian but "a great mass of strong Anglo-Indian opinion" is in favour of pressing on with reform. "We have no choice," he said, "but to persevere in the path of reform." The precise nature of the reforms is, of course, at present undetermined but the Secretary of State foreshadowed them in these words:—"We shall, I hope and I am confident, do something to give the Indian population in all their grades some formal and authorised opportunity of handling some of the their own affairs. As at present advised, and subject to further consideration, I would hope they (sic) will be not only advisory but, though perhaps modest, executive powers . . . . There will, I hope, be something to limit excessive official interference: something, I hope, to stimulate the formation of independent opinions in Local Governments and in District Governments." Does Lord Morley, however, expect the impending reforms to satisfy, except for the moment, the ambitions of the majority of the more active Indian politicians? He must be well aware that while the Extremists have attacked the Council reforms, the bulk of the Moderates have received those proposals in a very critical spirit. The reforms, in the direction of decentralisation are another matter. Here much may be done to satisfy demands, but since those demands are for the curtailing of the District Officer's freedom in favour of Local Bodies, the Government, can do much to placate their critics without impairing the administration. There is, indeed, little to justify the belief that the reforms will inspire any great and general enthusiasm, for they must fall short of the demands made by most Indian politicans. But their value will be recognised as time goes on, and in any case, reform schemes ought out to be dictated by anxiety to make the Government popular. They have been initiated because there appears to be a real need for reform. It is true that the conditions are in many ways unpropitious, but there is scant reason for the expectation that any marked improvement in conditons will thke place in the near futrue, and it would be unworthy of the Government to defer indifinitely reforms whereby the mass of the people will benefit merely because a section of them are conducting an anti-British campaign.

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KING LEOPOLD's chauffeur was fined £2, and ordered to pay £20 damages by the eighth Court Correctional Chamber, for injuring a youth some months ago (says the "Chronicle's" Paris correspondent). In December last an automobile, while going along the Pont Royal, knocked down a young cyclist named Claude Burot. The chauffeur increased his speed and swiftly disappeared, but the number of the automobile was taken by some person present. It was found to be the property of King Leopold, and the person in the vehicle at the time was the baroness Vaughan. The King was informed of the occurrence by a letter from the examining magistrate, in which it was intimated that his chauffeur was to be prosecuted. King Leopold, believing that he was himself involved, sent an advocate, who was about to argue diplomatic immunity, but was stopped by the Public Prosecutor, who explained that the chauffeur alone was responsible.


## OLD SOLDIERS HAPPY.

Some Old "Vets" Who Were in Trouble for

YEARS NOW GET RELIEF.

Veterans of the war are often victims of terrible stomach and bowel troubles. The life they lead and the food they ate left many of them in a state of chronic debility, especially of their digestive apparatus.

Quite a number of them of this vicinity have recently been using Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls after each meal with the result that their old troubles have vanished. They report that they can now eat food which they did not dare to touch for years. They have no distress, after eating, and no ill-effects are produced. Their digestion is good, they feel better than they have felt for a long, long time. Some of those who had gotten very thin, have gained in weight steadily since starting to take this remedy. It goes without saying that they are very happy.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls are a powerful tonic, appetizer, digestive, red-blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run-down conditions or during convalescing after illness.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155 B. G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.


## BOMBAY JAILS.

A Government Resolution in review of Administration Report on the Bombay Prison Department for the year 1907 was issued by the Judicial Department yesterday:—

The total population of the Jails during 1907 was 87,250, or 5,158 fewer than in 1906, while the average daily number was 8,854, a decrease of 503.

In spite of this decrease, some of the Jails, more particularly those in Sind, were still considerably overcrowded during parts of the year. In Sind, besides the difficulty of finding accommodation for convicts from Baluchistan, a subject which is still under consideration of the Governor in Council, the free use by the Magistrates of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, resulted in many bad characters being sent to Prison, and it was necessary to transfer a large number of prisoners to the Jails of the Presidency proper. Owing to sufficient means of transport not being available only 40 male prisoners were sent to the Andamans from the whole Presidency.

The Governor in Council is gratified to observe that the number of juvenile offenders sent to Prison showed a very large decrease. In Bombay City the total was only 4 against 64 last year. Out of the 57 juveniles imprisoned in the whole Presidency 31 were sentenced to one month or less, while 11 had been previously convicted.

The number of convicts recognised as habituals showed a decrease, mainly due however to a change in the system of classification, since the number of persons re-convicted was practically stationary. The decrease in the number of Prison offences is in proportion to the reduction in the total jail population being 5·5 per cent. against 5·4 per cent. The new cells for solitary confinement at Yeravda are now nearly ready, and when they are in use, it will be possible to employ this valuable form of discipline more freely. At present it is often impossible even to carry out judicial sentences of solitary confinement owing to no cells being available. The Sindhi prisoners at Ahmedabad proved very troublesome and committed several serious assaults. Largely on account of their misconduct the number of corporal punishments inflicted on prisoners showed an increase. Full use continued to be made of the "marks" system of remission, and it is expected that the results will be even more satisfactory when the proposals for simplifying the system, which are now under the consideration of the Government of India have been adopted.

The total cost of the upkeep of the Jails for the year was Rs. 7,28,672 as against Rs. 7,71,659 in 1906. The decrease in the total is accompanied by a small decrease of 2 annas and 10 pies in the average cost of each prisoner, which now stands at Rs. 82-10-9. This small reduction is chiefly due to easier rates for food grains, but still leaves the cost far in excess of the figures for 1905 and previous years. The cash earnings of convict labour fell off remarkably from Rs. 1,19,164 to Rs. 40,346. It appears that fewer convicts than usual were sentenced to labour, but the chief cause of the reduction in their earnings is that large stocks of manufactured goods as well as of raw materials remained on hand at the end of the year. This was particularly the case at Yeravda where in spite of increased drawings from the printing Press the year's working ended in a loss of Rs. 20,544. The work done at the Press for other Departments of Government expanded greatly during the year and further progress will be made when the new engines are in working order.

The health of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory; the average daily number of sick decreased proportionately with the decrease in the total population, but the deaths showed a higher ratio of decline. There was no cholera during the year. The Sukkur Jail has proved decidedly more healthy than that at Sikarpur which is now disused.

The Governor in Council has noticed with pleasure the good results which have been secured from the two special classes, that for adults at Thana and that for juveniles at Dharwar.

His Excellency desires to acknowledge the zeal and energy displayed by Mr. Alexander and his Superintendents in the performance of their duties throughout the year.

## LADIES PAY TO BE KISSED.

The strange spectacle of women paying £20 each to be kissed by an aged doctor was witnessed recently at Kansas City, where the Homœopathist National Convention is now assembled, says the New York correspondent of the "Telegraph.' Dr. Fisk Biggar, Mr. J. D. Rockefeller's physician was the kisser. He is a venerable, white-haired, handsome man, and is ordinarily most dignified. He has been charged with the task of raising a fund for a propaganda to spread the light of homœopathy and he arose in the Convention and merrily said he wanted the delegates to contribute. He took £20 out of his pocket, and said he would start the subscription, and then announced, "Now" I'll respectfully and cheerfully kiss any woman who gives a similar amount."

Dr. Mabel Spencer promptly but blushingly rose and said she would contribute £20. "All right," said Dr. Biggar, "I'll be with you in a minute." Dr. Mabel Spencer held fourth one hand and Dr. Biggar bending low, gallantly touched his lips to it, while the Convention cheered.

Other lady volunteers came forward, and were duly kissed on the hand.

In the centre of the hall was a group of women comprising the Women's Fraternity of the American Institute of Homœopathy. One of the number pledged £20 for the group, and Dr. Biggar nearly started a stampede by insisting that he should kiss every member of the Fraternity present.

After the excitement created by this episode was quieted, Dr. Biggar again livened things up by announcing, "I'm afraid that is a poor bait I'm using. I'll kiss the next woman who subscribes squarely on the mouth." Half a dozen immediately subscribed, and, amid much fun and excitement, Dr. Biggar discharged his contract. Real kisses were the best money-getters, and finally a sum of £1,000 was raised.

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THE Church of St. Mark's, North Audley Street, was crowded on June 30 for the wedding of Capt. Lord Frederick Temple Blackwood, D.S.O, 9th Lancers, and Miss Brenda Woodhouse. The bridegroom is the youngest son of the Late Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, and brother of the present peer, of Clandeboye, and the bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodhouse. The ceremony was conducted by the Bishop of Peterborough, assisted by the Rev. R. H. Hadeen, hon. chaplain to the King. Major Allhusen, 9th Lancers, acted as best man, and the bride was given away by her father. There were nine bridesmaids—Lady Rosemary Cairns, the Hon. Hermione Fellowes, Miss Sylvia Grenfell, the Hon. Aleixa Bertie, Miss Millicent James, Miss Ruby Brassey, Miss Beatrice Clarke, Lady Patricia Blackwood, and the Hon. Deara Duncombe. Master Howard acted as page. A reception was held by Mrs. Woodhouse, at 6 Hereford Gardens and was largely attended. Later in the afternoon Lord and Lady Frederick Blackwood left for Cold-ash, Newbury.

## FROM A CARAVAN LOG.

### The Crew "at Home."

A CARAVAN is an introduction into all grades of society. It carries with it an air of hospitality and good-will which appeals to almost every passer-by. Further, it presents a problem and contains a mystery. There are few who have so small a thirst for knowledge as not to ask themselves the question, "What is it like inside?" And there is a more subtle and half-humorous attraction about this bijou residence on wheels that somehow touches the imagination and awakes the interest of those who meet it on the highway. It is the attraction that belongs to all things small, to everything that, while retaining its air of completeness, is fashioned on a dainty and diminutive scale. It impels us to look through the wrong end of a telescope and see a pigmy landscape displayed; it warms our hearts to models and to toys. It fills us with regrets that a kitten should ever grow into a cat or a lamp into a sheep. To be small is not necessarily to be young. But there is an air of youth about a caravan all the same. This complete and perfect dwelling-house within a space of 12ft by 6ft., rolling along the highway and cast adrift among the common traffic, guarding its secrets from the vulgar eye, is seldom allowed to pass unnoticed.

And while your caravan—as all good caravans should do—is ever ready to offer hospitality, it must demand hospitality in return—the access to a field, the shelter of a belt of trees, stores, water, many things. And thus it is that the caravanner cannot be a misanthropic or a friendless mortal. He leaves a long chain of roadside acquaintances in his wake. His visitor's book is a volume of many pages; and he must often ask himself, when he makes his plans for a new tour, if he should forego the ecstasy of new things and fresh country to return upon his tracks of last summer and look up his friends again. The true caravanner with a warm heart and open mind will retrace his steps after many days to some distant valley where the railway has not penetrated and the motor is still a terror to horses and a wonder and delight to school children and even the bicycling tourist is hardly known. He will toil up the steep track among the hills and dismiss his trace-horse at the top, and before he can reach the little village the news has spread that he is back again, and he will be greeted like a wanderer come home. I know at least of one such valley in the heart of Scotland where some day I shall go again to hold high festival upon the village green and face once once more the old problem of seating sixteen people at the same time inside the caravan, and, with all my pots and pans pressed into service, deftly handing round the tea. Again, the ladies of the party must be shown the stove and the beds—it is these things that appeal to them,—must be assured once more that it is possible to cook a sirloin, that the risk of falling out of the top bund is small. The wheels and axles, questions of weight and cubic space, discussions upon horse-flesh will occupy their husbands, and the children, sitting wedged upon the bed four in a row, will be shown the little railway racks, the electric torch, the India-rubber bath, and made to guess what the camp-table is, and how it opens up. Again I shall be asked who does the cooking; and my grave reply that I am myself the cook, and dare not trust these high duties to any other hands, will be received with roars of laughter—I know not why. The prim and proper person in the corner, who has been to a large city as a lady's maid and has developed a manner that does not admit of enthusiasm, will again in a pause in the conversation enunciate the two fatal phrases that pursue me wherever I go and that I cannot leave behind even here. "It must be a nice way to see the country," she will say; and, shortly after, "I think it's an ideal holiday."

But I am deep in conversation with the motherly farmer's wife in the deck-chair, who, with all her admiration for the undertaking in general, cannot escape a certain strange compassion for two grown men who must, not by misfortune indeed but by choice, "do for themselves." The thought of her host washing dishes goes to her heart. "Can ye no get some decent body tae come in and make yer beds?" she asks wistfully, and I find she eyes the disorder in the kitchen more in sorrow than in reprobation. I assure her that we are well accustomed to all household duties. But she tells me it's "no natural for men folk to dae thae things"; and I could almost swear that at the sight of the wooden spoon a tear was in her eye.

The ploughman's wife, however, has come with the fixed intention of being surprised and interested at all costs. She lays down her cup and saucer or pauses with a slice of cake pendant in mid-air to ejaculate, as one who makes a profound discovery: "Weel! Ye hae a besom, I see. That beats the warld! There's naethin' forgotten." Or, "Tut! tut! There's a bit buik-case. Maggie, look at the buiks! Isn't that awfu'?" Maggie is not much interested. Or at least her mind does not admit of two impressions at once, and she is at the moment busy with the cake.

Our museum of treasures must be displayed. The book of photographs, the logbook, the cushions, curtains, afternoon teacloths which have been presented to us at various times and then follows the fearful ceremony of signing the visitors' book. The cloth is cleared away, and pen and ink appears—to the amazement of the ploughman's wife, who assures the company that she had never dreamt that we would have ink "of all things." Then are the protestations of forgotten spectacles, of "no being much used wi' writing," and of being "a poor scholar, ye must remember" swept to one side and the names are enrolled. Suddenly silence falls upon the party. The fond mother who has been triumphantly informing her son that he will be able to say for the rest of his life that he has had tea in a caravan is violently nudged by her neighbour, and we must stop clearing the table and look for a seat. For Peter M'Crae has risen to his feet. Peter is the stonebreaker, a man of undoubted parts and vast and cumbrous build, with a high sense of the obligations of his position and a wide reputation for oratory. "It is our prudent duty my freends and neebours," Peter begins, before we pairt, to express to our hosts our hairtfelt gratitude——."

I think we need follow Peter no further. We feel that his speech was worthy even of this occasion but his ponderous and unwieldy periods leave their imprint upon us. There is a new constraint in the air when he sits down, a taint of formality, a certain sense of distance. The spirit, the atmosphere of our tea-party is gone, and even the final tour round the caravan, the inspection of the larders, boxes, and hooks beneath, the charms of lamp, or the solid qualities of the brake cannot restore it.

A party without Peter would be impossible; but he must bring his wife another time. Then we shall have no fear of speeches.

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MR. W. COLE, of Hendall Farm, Groombridge, Sussex, has succeeded in planting 5,000 cabbages in three hours and ten minutes. In the first hour he planted 2,003.

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MR. ROLLINGS, of Palmerston-road, Bowes Park, an eccentric old gentleman, who has just died, made his own coffin and had it in his house for many years, and kept his tombstone in his back garden.

## OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

### A London Example.

The London County Council, encouraged by the success of last year's experiment at Plumstead, have this June opened three outdoor schools on similar lines in different parts of London. They are perhaps wise to go softly at first, especially as the public is strangely apathetic on the subject, but the time, one hopes, is not far distant when every congested area of London will have on the nearest available spot a school of the kind opening in the early summer as a matter of course. The idea is not a new one, but is borrowed from Germany, whose open-air school at Charlottenburg is well known, by repute at least, to all really interested in the subject. Schemes vary as to details, but the root principle in all cases is that anæmic children and those suffering from any form of heart complaint should, as far as possible, spend all their time in the open air. The well-to-do child would in the circumstances be allowed to "run wild" for a year or two, but for the poor man's, whose education is a matter of compulsion, this treatment is usually out of the question. Somehow or other, the child must be ground through his standards. Henceforth in the case of a favoured few the State will, one trusts, step in and provide that instruction shall, during the summer months at least, be given in the open air.

Of the three schools opened this year the one of which I can speak from personal experience is in some respects the least fortunate, writes K. in the "Manchester Guardian." The others have, I am told, two great advantages—access to swimming-baths at no great distance and a very good building available for wet days. The open-air school at Shrewsbury House, Shooter's Hill, has to content itself when it rains with two large sheds built for the purpose and entirely without walls on the south side. They were, I hear, imported from Germany, and built up, of parts duly numbered and fitted together by various ingenious devices, in an incredibly short space of time. To be ideal they should be capable of being turned to suit the direction of the wind, and this should not, I imagine, be very difficult to accomplish. The children who attend these open-air schools—at Shooter's Hill the number on the roll is slightly over eighty—are selected in the first instance by the school teachers. The boys and girls most likely to benefit are then chosen out by the medical officer, who will keep the open-air school under very close personal observation, visiting it probably about twice a week. There is, too, on staff a trained nurse, whose business it is to weigh, measure, and in other ways test the children every fortnight, as well as give special attention to those needing it.

The scholars once chosen, the next step is to visit the parents and explain matters. Their child, they are told, will be completely taken charge of from 9 30 a.m. till 7 p.m. and given three wholesome and ample meals daily. The cost of these each week is reckoned at 3s., and the parents are asked to contribute as much as possible towards this. They are, unfortunately, apt to insist that one month less at home makes little or no difference, and very few of them contribute more than 1s. 6d. a week. This seems an absurd state of affairs; for except in the case of the very poorest where the children are actually and daily going short of food, a boy or girl of ten or eleven must surely affect the family budget by at least 2s. 6d. weekly.

### DIFFERENT METHODS.

The grading of the children into classes cannot, of course, be on quite the same lines as in an ordinary elementary school, since six or seven standards are represented, and a staff of three, excluding the director, who has not time to take much part in the actual teaching, are alone available. Boys and girls are taught together, and disparity in age is probably more than made up for by the fact that each class is in numbers considerably less than half that of one in an ordinary school. History, geography, and arithmetic figure daily in the time-table, but there is a good deal more time proportionately given to nature study and other preeminently outdoor subjects. Considerable freedom is allowed the Head; he is able, for instance, to send a class off for the whole morning to botanise at a little distance or to visit some spot interesting from the point of view of the history or geography lesson.

But whether the lesson be given near at hand or far afield, it is always, unless the day is hopelessly wet, conducted entirely in the open air. For some subjects desks or small tables are almost a necessity, but whenever possible the children are allowed to sit in deck chairs. Every child has his own, marked with his name, and exclusively to be used by him. They are provided chiefly with a view to what may be considered the most important event of the open-air school day—the after-dinner nap. For two whole hours the school, in charge of one teacher, sit silent in deckchairs, courting sleep. For the first few days the children find this rule particularly irksome, but soon the majority settle down to sleep as a matter of course, and the enforcing of silence becomes a comparatively easy matter. And below, for those who cannot sleep, lies stretched the most wonderful panoramic view of Woolwich and her docks. I saw it only as a shimmering mist, but on a clear day they tell me that the Houses of Parliament, can be dimly seen in the far west.

### THE VALUE OF GARDENING.

Gardening has, of course, a large place in the time-table, and probably a very important one in the hearts of the children. They will need all their zeal for I am afraid it will be gardening under considerable difficulties. June is obviously not the best month in the year to begin operations, nor are delicate children particularly suited to dig a piece of ground freshly unturfed in the middle of a sun-baked grass field. However, their elders will doubtless do the bulk of the hard work, and corps of mustard and cress can at least be raised, while incidentally worms and other underground dwellers may, if not actually hailed as "second cousins," at least be looked upon as objects of interest instead of as potential victims.

In theory it is all most interesting. It remains to be seen whether those in charge can shake themselves free of Board school tradition sufficiently to make these schools of lasting value to the children's characters as well as to their bodily frame. Constantly we hear the question asked, "What influence can the school possibly have when the children attend in huge classes of sixty or seventy for five hours a day for five days in the week?" In spite of these adverse conditions, school is, for the time being at any rate, a very potent factor in the life of the street child. And here in the open-air schools we are to have five, or if we count the school-keeper, who, as he plays cricket with the boys after school and on Saturday afternoons, is certainly not a negligible factor, six people living from June till October every day except Sunday for ten hours daily at very close quarters with some eighty children. Will they, as the ordinary schools are almost bound to do, maintain order and discipline at the cost of individuality and often of justice, or will they see to it that these five months of almost unique opportunity send the children back to their homes better citizens mentally and morally as well as physically?

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MME. TONY BENEDIX, a singer of Duesseldorf, who was making an excursion to the Kesselberg Falls, near Kochel, with Herr Ernst Dasch, a student of Munich, fell over a precipice (says Reuter), and was smashed to atoms.


## Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

*Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.*

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

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To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

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# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

## HIGH COURT.

### THE "KESARI" SEDITION CASE.

### Tilak Convicted.

### SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the same Special Jury, was continued the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection, hatred, and contempt towards the Government established by law in British India, and for promoting feelings of ill-will and enmity between different classes of the subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused defended himself.

ACCUSED'S CLOSING REMARKS.

The accused, on the sitting of the Court, referred to Sections 294, 663 and 708 of Mayne's Criminal Law. If the prosecution wished to rely on the translations, what were they to do with the original articles? The accused said he had done; and he expressed his thanks to the jury for having listened to him patiently for several days. He expressed his thanks also to the prosecution for not interrupting him frequently and for allowing him to address the jury as he thought best, and for the courtesy and kindness which the Counsel for the prosecution showed during the conduct of the defence. It was the opinion of many persons in Court and outside of it that for the first time in his life, the Advocate-General (Mr. Branson) had found himself in a wrong place. The prosecution had in this case the last word; but the accused thought the last word was with his Lordship, who was expected to sum up the whole case fairly and impartially. Accused then spoke against the influence which the bureaucracy exercised in this country. They all detested the use of the bombs, but in declaiming against the bomb, they must necessarily declaim against the repressive measures which rendered the use of the bomb inevitable. They were on the threshold of a great constitutional change, the struggle of the people against a mighty bureaucracy. This was an extraordinary trial, and the verdict of the jury would be looked to with great anxiety by the country. The native community would regard the jury's verdict as one of great importance? For on it would depend the constitutional fight they were making against the mighty bureaucracy. The jury had to disabuse their minds of all they heard outside the Courts. One paper had attempted to attribute to him certain occurrences in the city, but the accused hoped the jury would disabuse their minds of all they had heard. He hoped the jury would judge him fairly and impartially for the stand he had made in the interests of his countrymen, and would return a verdict of not guilty.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPLY.

Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, then replied on the whole case on behalf of the prosecution. He said he would endeavour to confine his efforts to the case that was attempted to be made by the accused, and would be as brief in doing so as was consistent with his duty not only to the Crown, but also to the accused. He did not know why the accused should have anticipated that he would treat him with discourtesy. He would not have gained anything by it; but on the contrary it was to his interest to show him courtesy. He would endeavour to shorten their tortures in having to listen to him after having listened for five days to Mr. Tilak. He could not guarantee positive brevity. He could only say that as far as was consistent with his duty he would endeavour to avoid the faults of which Mr. Tilak was guilty, namely diffuse discussion, constant reiteration of the same thing over and over again, and above all things, the political effusions. He declined to be drawn into any discussion whatsoever with regard to politics. That would be one source of economy of their time. In this case neither the jury nor the Judge nor himself had anything to do with politics, which had been the source of discussion for the last three days. Counsel asked the jury to leave out of their minds the whole of the argument addressed to them on the question of politics and the position of the political parties. He quoted a passage from the summing-up of Sir Comer Petheram in the Bangobasi case, in which the Chief Justice of Bengal told the jury that the question before them was that of intent, and that they had nothing to do with the policy of Government in instituting that prosecution or the policy of Government in passing the Consent Act or the Gagging Act. If Mr. Tilak had extended his industrious studies a little further he would have found the futility of putting before them opinions of people beginning from Lord Erskine and finishing up with Major Evans Bell. Counsel said that in the case he had referred to, the Chief Justice had pointed out to the jury that they should not be influenced by the opinions of any persons, however eminent they might be. The jury had to consider only the evidence. Even assuming that the articles impugned showed that the Government had been acting improperly, and that reforms were necessary, the whole of the discussion was irrelevant to the present inquiry. The whole point before the jury was whether they believed that the wording of the articles came within the provisions of Section 124A. That was the point which had evidently escaped the attention of Mr. Tilak and his advisers.

LEGAL ASPECT OF THE CASE.

Counsel then proceeded to deal with the legal aspect of the case and to cite authorities to show that the views put forward by the accused were futile and not in accordance with these authorities. Counsel said that the accused had confounded motive with intention, and that his contention that the jury were the judges of both law and fact was absurd. The Judge alone had the power to direct the jury on the question of law. Counsel said he did not regret that the accused had occupied five days for his address. By this he had made clear that he had had a fair and impartial hearing and to the fullest extent. If counsel or his Lordship had interrupted him, as they were entitled to do, they might be perfectly certain that in Mr. Tilak's organ and in other sympathetic papers, an outcry could have been raised that he had not had a fair trial and that he was constantly interrupted by the Bench and the Bar.

THE POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Counsel said in this case there were three points to be considered. (1) Did the accused print and publish the articles complained of? The accused himself had admitted responsibility for them, and there was evidence to prove the point. (2) What is the meaning of those articles? (3) What was his intention when he wrote the articles? Counsel adduced arguments to show that Mr. Tilak's contention that the onus was wrongly placed on him was incorrect.

The accused said that the arguments he had used in the articles were old, that everybody knew all the contents of the articles, and that they could not have conveyed anything new to them. How was it that of the numerous readers of the "Kesari," not one single soul had been produced by Mr. Tilak to show that he took a different view of the articles to the view which the prosecution were suggesting that the accused took. The accused had been surrounded by pleaders from the beginning of the trial, and why had not some of them come forward to say that the prosecution were altogether wrong in their construction, that the language was something quite different from what it was alleged to be, and that it meant what the accused now suggested.

THE TRANSLATIONS.

Counsel told the jury not to take it from the accused that the translations were wrong. Mr. Joshi had sworn that the translations were correct, and his evidence was uncontradicted. Counsel said he hardly believed that Mr. Tilak was really serious in putting forward his contention that the translations were wrong and that he was on that account entitled to an acquittal. With one small exception the translations were correct. But he was prepared to give Mr. Tilak the benefit of the whole of his objections. In all, eighteen words had been given to them as representing what Mr. Tilak had the audacity to call distortions by the Interpreter's Office. Unless Mr. Tilak was prepared to prove by calling evidence that his contentions were right, he was not justified in making the insinuation that the translations were distorted and deliberately concocted in the shape in which they were for the purpose of ruining him and helping the prosecution. His suggestion was a preposterous one. He did not suggest that there was any ill-feeling between any particular member of the Translator's Office and himself or that there was any cause of ill-feeling between him and Mr. Joshi which induced the latter to give a certificate of approval to these translations. Still he would say let him have the benefit of the whole doubt. The alteration or amendment did not affect the general tenor and character of the articles.

Coming to the question of the liberty of the press urged by Mr. Tilak, Counsel suggested that the whole of the discussion relating to certain grievances and necessity for reforms was quite beside the mark. It was part and parcel of an address which from beginning to end was directed to the vilification of the Government and to the spread of seditious ideas under the pretext of self-defence. Assuming that his articles were meant as answers to attacks made on himself, his organ, and the Marathi people at large whom he claimed in a lofty sort of way to represent in this discussion, and that these articles were called forth by the scurrilous attitude taken up by the Anglo-Indian press, there was not one word of self-defence in it. Because A. B. and C. abused him, he was entitled to bring Government into hatred and contempt was no argument. It was so childish that one could not realise how it could be put forward with any seriousness. But as a matter of fact there was no justification for the accused's allegation that the Anglo-Indian press attacked him or his brother professional pressmen or the Natives at large in terms which called forth violent anger. If it was true that there was any suggestion made that there should be a public horse-whipping of Native leaders there was nothing more disgraceful. But when they turned to the documents that were relied upon they found that two of them the "Asian" and the "Empire," were not produced in Court, but extracts taken from them and published in a Gujerati paper were read out. Counsel then read the article which appeared in the "Pioneer" of the 7th May and about which the accused complained, and said that there was nothing in it to which exception could be taken. It was written in a general way. There was nothing directed against Mr. Tilak, or the Native Congress or the Native Press. If Mr. Tilak thought that the cap fitted him he might put it on. Fortunately Mr. Tilak was not a member of the Legislative Council, nor was he a Congress Moderate. The evidence in the case was that he was an Extremist. As a matter of fact, the last Congress disappeared under the moderation of Mr. Tilak. There was not a word in it to which any sensible man could object. It could not be conceived how anybody with the faintest knowledge of the law could put forward a suggestion that he was entitled to write these articles in self-defence. His answer was that this preposterous claim was justified by no law and was opposed to all commonsense and to public interests and public safety. It was ludicrous absurdity that they could have such a thing as patriotic sedition. What did it mean? It was as much as to say: "I want reforms and if you do not give them to me I will bomb you. It is no offence, because my motives are patriotic." Motive and intention were two different things. The accused had jumbled them together. He said if his intentions and motives were pure they could not convict him. But Counsel said that motives did not enter into the Penal Code at all, one might commit patriotic sedition and one might show circumstances which would go to induce the Judge to mitigate the sentence, but it was a mistake to suppose that it was a legal defence. The accused had contended that it was now an exploded doctrine that a man's intention could be inferred from what he said or wrote or did. Counsel said he did not know where the explosion was. It was a doctrine which stood till this day supported by all authorities except Mr. Tilak.

There was one point argued by Mr. Tilak as regarded intention. He said there was no evidence to infer intention except this incident about the card. Counsel said so far as that card was concerned he carried it no further. What he relied upon on behalf of the prosecution was this. That card was found in Mr. Tilak's drawer and they had only to look to its connection with the articles. It was entirely a matter for the consideration of the jury. He was unwilling to unduly press the matter if they thought he should not or if his Lordship thought that it was a matter which should not be pressed. But he maintained that this was a matter relevant to the charge. The search was made under circumstances which made it impossible for anybody to put it there for the purpose of implicating Mr. Tilak. Mr. Tilak did not suggest that anybody put the card there. He practically admitted that it was in his handwriting. That being so there was no getting over this fact that it was in Mr. Tilak's drawer. Counsel asked the jury to recall Mr. Tilak's conduct in cross-examining Inspector Sullivan. Did they think that when he cross-examined that witness he meant to make the defence which he now made. Did it not strike them that he suggested that the card was found behind his back? Did he not suggest that somebody put it there behind his back? Counsel put it to them whether it was not a reasonable inference that he had not made up his mind what course he was going to adopt with regard to this card. But when he found that it was absolutely hopeless to attempt to deny the fact of the card having been found in his drawer he adopted a new defence. The defence was that when the Explosives Act was introduced in the Legislative Council he thought it was necessary to find and procure a book on explosives for the purpose of considering the definition of explosives in the Explosives Act. It was for the jury to say what reliance they could place upon that statement having regard to the manner in which he first approached this card incident. But when a man could write as Mr. Tilak had written the two passages to which he was going to refer one could not wonder if on behalf of the prosecution this incident of the card was looked upon as one of sufficient suspicion to induce them to place it as a part of evidence before the jury to enable them to come to a decision on the general question of the intention of the writer of the various documents which had been impeached.

Counsel's suggestion was that the whole object of Mr. Tilak in writing these articles was to threaten the administration and the Government that if they did not grant the reform he demanded as the price of peace bombs would follow. If necessary he would go through the chief points of the main article to prove that his contention was correct. Counsel then read certain passages from the article of the 9th June. In one of them it was stated that "the bomb was more the form of knowledge; it was a kind of witchcraft; it was a charm or amulet." Counsel asked how much truth was there in the accused's suggestion that he repudiated and reprobated the bombs. They would see that throughout the whole article there was not only a veiled threat, but a distinct threat to the Government that the dynamiter had come to stay. Counsel next called the attention of the jury to certain passages in the article of the 2nd June. In one of these it was said that "considering the matter from the point of view of daring and skill in execution the Chhapekar brothers took a higher rank than the members of the bomb party in Bengal." And again, "considering the end and the means the Bengalis must be given greater commendation." Counsel said this was a passage which he could not conceive any person actuated with feelings of humanity and claiming to be a human being could have written. What was it? The appraisement of two dastardly murders. What was the daring and skill in execution in the murders of Messrs Rand and Ayerst who were shot dead in the darkness of night while they were proceeding in gharries one of them in the presence of his wife? Counsel said he had intended to avoid language of denunciation altogether, as he was satisfied that Mr. Tilak's own language carried with it his own condemnation and conviction. But having the misfortune to study these ravings from day by day, it was impossible to exclude from one's mind the effect which such doctrines as these must produce in the minds of any man who had to deal with it. There were plenty of paragraphs in the articles which showed that the writer revelled in the thought of the cheapness of the bomb and the economy with which it could be manufactured. Further on the writer found excuse for the Bengali murderers and remarked that they were doing a sort of beneficent act. So that in the opinion of Mr. Tilak there might be a beneficent murderer, but Counsel hoped that was not the opinion of those who followed Mr. Tilak. The writer further stated that "the very system of administration was bad and unless the authorities were singled out and individually terrorised, they would not consent to change the system." The accused had passed over this passage when addressing the jury. Now that they had realised the horrible enormity of the passage, those who were responsible for the prosecution submitted that this incident of the discovery of the card had a significance, at all events it was one which they must take into solemn consideration.

Poor Lord Morley or Pundit Morley as he was styled by the accused, was dragged in to show that Lord Morley and Mr. Tilak were the same—that they held the same opinion. The report of Lord Morley's speech at the Civil Service dinner seemed to have a great attraction for Mr. Tilak. But Counsel said he must point out that whatever views Lord Morley had as to the desirability of extending liberal reforms in India he at all events approved of repressive actions Mr. Tilak quoted Lord Morley without remembering that he approved of those very repressive measures which constituted the burden of Mr. Tilak's song that they should never have been entered upon by the Government. It was ludicrous absurdity of Mr. Tilak's argument that bombs were to be thrown, murders were to be committed, riots might take place, and any amount of disturbance of the public peace might occur, but the Government should not take any measure for suppression. What was the Government there for? Did they mean to say that if it attempted to maintain order it was entering upon a scheme of oppression or repression dictated by friends or evil genius that came upon them every ten years? And if it did so, were Tilak and Company entitled to say that i meant oppression and repression, and if the authorities did not stop it they would bomb them. That was the position they took up and the jury was asked to say that that was not sedition. If it was not, sooner the law was altered the better for all parties concerned. If the contentions of Tilak and his party met with the approval of any court of justice, anarchy would certainly come upon this land.

Counsel then came to the last part of Mr. Tilak's address based upon Section 153 A. and said as to this section he did not propose to occupy the time of the Court. It had never been the subject of any authoritative legal decision that he was aware of. It was affectation pure and simple to say that one did not understand what one was charged with when one was charged with creating ill-feelings between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. For four days the whole argument of the accused had been directed to show that there were two hostile camps, pro-bureaucratic and anti-bureaucratic. Was it for him to pretend that he did not know what the charge was? The charge was perfectly well framed. Personally he did not care what happened of the charge under Section 153A. If there was a conviction under section 124A, really it would not be worth while making much of Section 153A. It would not effect the case one way or the other, and therefore he felt less anxiety in dealing with that section.

Referring to the introduction of bombs in Russia and the accused's comments thereon, Counsel said the real facts of the case were exactly opposite to what Mr. Tilak had placed before the jury. The real history was that the perpetration of bomb outrages in Russia was followed by reduction of privileges. Supposing what the article stated was correct, that is, the introduction of bombs in Russia forced reforms in that country, and the suggestion was made that the Russian example should be followed in this country, there was no question that the doctrine was subversive of the whole Government. The whole of the object of the articles was to show first of all that the trouble was due to the action of the white bureaucracy in India and owing to their acts of oppression and repression the young gentlemen (the bomb-throwers) had become turn-headed. And bomb throwing was held up as the course to be adopted if political rights were to be obtained. Then came the horrible sentiment that the only mistake which these young men committed was that they threw bombs on wrong persons, and as an instance it was stated that even Khudi Ram felt sorry that two ladies were murdered instead of Mr. Kingsford. It was suggested that if the bomb had hit Mr. Kingsford it would have been all right. The meanings of this article was: Throw bombs straight. Do not make mistakes. And then you will win the approval of Mr. Tilak and his followers." Coming to the reference that the alien rule had destroyed the manhood of India, Counsel said it was a disgraceful libel on the Indian troops who had always distinguished themselves for their valour in the battlefields whenever they got the opportunity. Counsel concluded his address by quoting some further passages from the incriminating articles.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

His Lordship said that their patience had been no doubt sorely tried by the eight days' hearing during which the trial had lasted. He did not propose to tax their patience much further, as the case for both sides had been fully and exhaustively put before them. It would be the merest pretence to say that they had heard nothing of this case before they came to Court. They had doubtless heard of it and discussed it in their homes and among their friends. He asked them, however, to leave all that out of consideration and to banish for once all prejudice and passion. He asked them to regard the accused simply as a fellow subject standing before them. They must give sympathetic consideration to all accused had urged and then come to a decision. One point he would like to guard them against, and that was, not to give any undue weight to the fact that the Crown was prosecuting. The Crown were the natural and legitimate prosecutors in all cases before the Sessions Court. It was the duty of the Crown to prosecute wherever it thought the law had been transgressed. It was the duty of the jury to examine the evidence and come to a decision, irrespective of the fact that the Crown were prosecuting.

The law protected journalists and publicists and public speakers by providing that no prosecution should be undertaken without sanction, and that was the natural reason that the sanction had been required in this case. The accused had said that law officers considered these sanctions as mandates. He did not think the accused really intended that suggestion. It would be most improper for any one anywhere to send a mandate for such a purpose. The only mandate that he should obey, and that they were bound to obey, was the mandate of conscience. His one desire had been to give the accused a perfectly free and fair trial. The accused had entered into every kind of discussion from every point of view and it was possible that there were some things that were not relevant, but they lost nothing by giving him the opportunity of unburdening his mind before them and allowing him to explain his conduct and the sentiments to which he has given expression.

Before proceeding further, his Lordship said it would be well for the jury to have a clear idea of their duties before them. His duties were defined in the Criminal Procedure Code. He had to decide all questions of law, to decide upon all questions of the admissability or inadmissability of evidence, and he has to decide as to what is for his decision and what is for the jury. The Judge's decision was binding on the jury. His Lordship then read the section dealing with the duties of the jury the accused had expressed his confidence in them and he was going to add to that responsibility by leaving to them entirely the consideration of the whole speech. From his point of view the case presented no difficulty. The law was a well settled law now. During the past ten years cases had been before the Courts and, every case had been carefully considered. He did not intend to give them any law that was not settled before. He did not propose to give them his own view of the law. He would give them the views of eminent judges and they would be bound to follow these views.

The learned Advocate-General had directed their attention at length to the summing-up of Mr. Justice Strachey, and that summing up had received the approbation of a full bench and also of the Privy Council, and had been referred to with approval in other High Courts. His Lordship went on to explain the meaning attaching to the two Sections under which accused was charged. Journalists and publicists had perfect freedom to discuss and to disapprove of all administrative and legislative acts of Government, and were protected in the use of that criticism even to the extent of using forcible language if necessary. But they must remember that no speaker or writer had any right to attribute to Government any dishonest or immoral motive. They would carefully consider all that accused had urged as to the freedom of the press, remembering, however, that the law said that no one should bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law. His Lordship also went into the meaning of the word "attempt" quoting Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins definition of the word.

In considering the intention with which the articles were written, they would have to gather that from the articles themselves. They were bound to employ the maxim that a man intended the natural consequences of his acts, but they should also bear in mind all accused had urged as to the circumstances under which the articles were written.

Coming to the translations, His Lordship said that accused had taken exception to the correctness of those translations. Mr. Joshi gave his evidence without any bias and that he had a knowledge of Marathi. However, these were not Mr. Joshi's translations, but the translations of the responsible Translator to the High Court. Accused did not apparently attribute any bias or animus to the Translator against himself. Then why did he call these translations distortions? It might be that the spirit of articles was lost in translations. Let them accept all the accused's corrections and then judge of the sentiments of the article were different from the sentiments in the original translations. They must judge of the intention of the article from the article itself.

Turning for a moment to the Post Card his Lordship said that he thought they should not pay too great attention to it. It was found in the house of the accused. They had heard his explanation. They would judge whether that explanation was a reasonable one. His Lordship then touched upon the incriminating articles themselves and mentioned a few of the passages which were impugned by the Advocate General, but all through his charge, which lasted exactly two hours, he insisted that he must leave the whole decision to the jury who, after reading the articles and considering the surrounding circumstances must come to a conclusion of their own and nothing he might say should influence them as interpreting the articles. If what he had said commended itself to them well and good, them reject it by all means.

His Lordship concluded by repeating the charges against the accused and again urging the jury to give the matter their very earnest and unprejudiced consideration.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned into Court at 9-20 p.m., when the foreman said the jury were not unanimous, but were divided by 7 to 2, and that the majority found the accused guilty on the first, second and third charges.

The Judge: Is there no chance of your being unanimous?

Foreman: There is no chance whatever of our being unanimous.

The Judge said that, under section [illegible] of the Criminal Procedure Code, if the jury was divided by 6 to 3, the Judge was bound to accept the verdict. As the jury was divided in this case by 7 to 2, his Lordship said he was afraid he had no option but to accept the verdict of the majority.

The accused asked the Judge to reserve some points of law for the opinion of a Full Bench.

The Judge: What are the points?

The accused read out a list of the points he had in his hand. He said the trial was vitiated by misjoinder of the charges relating to the two articles, by the translator of the articles not being produced for cross-examination, etc.

The Judge said there was not one point in the list which he had not considered very carefully as the trial progressed. He had most anxiously considered every argument, every contention mentioned in the list. Most of the points were covered by authority, and the rest related to elementary principles of law. They had no substance in them; and his Lordship declined to accede to the application.

Mr. Branson said he would now ask the accused to plead to another charge.

The Clerk of the Crown told the accused that at a Criminal Sessions of this Court held on the 14th September 1897, he was convicted under section 124A of exciting disaffection against Government, and asked him if he pleaded guilty.

Mr. Branson said that at the time of being discharged from jail ten years ago, the accused had passed a pledge in writing to the effect that he would never commit a similar offence against Government in future.

The Judge (to accused): Do you wish to say anything more?

The accused: I say, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury, that I am innocent.

THE SENTENCE.

Mr. Justice Davar, in passing sentence said:—Bal Gangadhar Tilak, it is my painful duty to pass sentence on you. I cannot tell you how painful it is to me to see you in this position. You are a man of undoubted talents, and of great power and influence. Those talents and that influence, if you had used them for the good of your country, would have been instrumental in bringing about a great deal of happiness for those very people whose cause you espouse. Ten years ago you were convicted of a similar charge. The Court dealt most leniently with you then, and the Crown dealt still more leniently with you. After you had undergone your simple imprisonment for a year and a half, it was remitted on conditions which you accepted. It seems to me that it must be a diseased, a most perverted, mind that can think that the articles you have written are legitimate articles in political agitation. They preach violence. They speak of murders with approval, and that cowardly and atrocious act of committing murders by bomb not only seems to meet with approval, but you hail the advent of bombs in India as if something had come to this country for its good. As I said, it would be only a diseased and perverted mind that can consider that bombs are legitimate instruments in political agitation; and it would be a diseased mind that can ever have thought that the articles that were written were legitimately written. Your hatred of the ruling class has not disappeared during the last ten years; and these articles were deliberately and defiantly written week after week—not written, as you say, on the spur of the moment, but a fortnight after the cruel and atrocious outrages committed on English women. I say such journalism is a curse to the country. I feel much sorrow in sentencing you. I have done nothing but consider, and consider most anxiously—in the event of a verdict of guilty being returned against you—what sentence to pass on you. I have decided to pass a sentence which I consider will be stigmatised as an instance of what I call misplaced leniency. I don't think that I can pass a lighter sentence than I am going to give you. I think for a man of your position and circumstances that sentence will be sufficient to vindicate the law and meet the ends of justice. Having regard to your age and other circumstances, I think it is most desirable in the interests of peace and order and in the interests of the country which you profess to love, that you should be out of it for some little time. On the first two charges, I sentence you to three years' transportation on each charge, that is in all you will have six years' transportation; and on the third charge to a fine of Rs. 1,000.

The Judge (to the Advocate-General): Mr. Advocate-General,—And on the fourth charge?

Mr. Branson: I don't proceed on the fourth charge.

The Judge: As to the fourth charge, I direct its withdrawal under section 333, and such withdrawal will be tantamont to your acquittal.

The accused was at once removed from the dock and from the premises of the High Court.

At 10 p.m., the third Criminal Sessions was formally dissolved.

## POLICE COURT.

### THE ARUNODAYA CASE.

### Editor Sent to Jail.

YESTERDAY in the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the charge of sedition, under Section 124A, preferred against Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, editor and publisher of the "Arunodaya" newspaper of Thana in respect of an article published by him on 5th April in his paper under the heading, "A Grave Warning."

The Magistrate, after recapitulating the evidence said that Mr. J. E. Davar, Counsel for the defence, had contended that there was no publication of the article in question within the jurisdiction of this Court. It was, however, shown by the prosecution that the Hind Agency in Bombay were not chance customers, but sent a man regularly to get copies of the paper for publication in Bombay. Even admitting the contention of the Counsel for the accused that delivery of a copy of the paper to the Oriental Translator to Government would not amount to publication, there was the further evidence of Mr. Gopinath Krisnaji, medical practitioner, who stated that the copy of the issue of 5th April was delivered to him by post in Bombay. The cases quoted on page 758 of Starling's Criminal Law, 8th Edition, showed, that this was sufficient to invest the Court with jurisdiction. It was true Mr. Gopinath said he did not read it, but the passage in Mayne to which attention had been already drawn, showed, in the Magistrate's opinion, that that did not meet the charge. The evidence clearly established publication within the jurisdiction of the Court. In considering the article, "A Grave Warning" itself, he thought no other conclusion could be arrived at than that it was extremely seditious. The people were prepared for a revolution which was declared to be inevitable. Attention was drawn to the Feringhee tyrant who was trampling India under the iron heel of plague and famine. The writer said it broke his heart to see that the persons addressed handed over their savings unwittingly and ignorantly to thieves. He explained that he was referring to investment in Government of India's securities and said the people had been duped by false representations. Mr. Davar very rightly had not attempted to defend this article. It was, however, urged that the accused received the article by post, and published it as did the other newspapers, for instance, the "Bombay Gazette," and the "Advocate of India." The accused also published an editorial comment in which the views expressed in the articles, were criticised. The evidence showed that the newspapers referred to published the article under head-lines in black type "Sedition Rampart" and the "Spirit of Sedition Abroad." In the accused's paper the article was printed under the heading, "A Grave Warning," and the editorial was published in another part of the paper. A perusal of that editorial showed, in the Magistrate's opinion, that the accused had not made a *bona fide* attempt to remove the effect which the publication of "A Grave Warning" would inevitably have on the minds of his readers. In referring to the alleged inevitable resolution the accused left it for his readers to decide how far the assertion deserved consideration. Even if he had added "This is, in my opinion, a mischievous statement," the Magistrate did not think it would have exempted him from liability. For if A published a serious libel on B and expressly left it for his readers to consider how far it was true, it was no defence for him to add "Those are not my views." But the accused had not even done this. His comment was that in his opinion, there was a "likelihood" of this being some mischievous statement. The accused went further than this, and said "Some of the facts stated in the letter are true and deserve to be pondered over after perusal." The assertions made by the writer in the letter about the Law of England, the rate of interest on Government Paper, and about the history of 1857, are worthy of consideration, at the hand of our rich men. In considering the other article published by the accused on 9th February, the Magistrate thought no reasonable man could come to any other conclusion than that the reference to high-handed administrators and persons who enforced such measures as deportation, press prosecutions, imprisonment, hanging, suppression of newspapers, secret police, confiscation of presses, prohibition of meetings, was meant to apply to India. The Magistrate was satisfied on the evidence that the accused published the article, "A Grave Warning" within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that he thereby brought into or attempted to bring into hatred or contempt or attempted to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India. He convicted the accused. The only extenuating circumstance that the Court could see was that the article was not actually written by him, but was sent to him by some person unknown. He sentenced the accused to fourteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

## THE RIOTERS OF FRIDAY.

### Sentence of the Court.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, held a Special Court on the DeLisle Road, near the Greaves Cotton and Company's mills, yesterday morning, for the trial of mill-hands, Bhiku Rama (30), Govind Sakaram (20), Mahipat Dhondu (35), Dattu Hari (16) and Rama Babaji (25), who were charged by Superintendent O'Keiffe with rioting on Friday afternoon in the vicinity of Lakhmidas Khimji Mills.

Superintendent Sloane who conducted the prosecution asked his Worship to inflict exemplary punishment on the accused as it was necessary to show the other mill-hands the gravity of such an offence.

Evidence of Inspector Fuller, Jamadar Naoroji Saklatwalla and Police Sepoys Nos. 1074, 1904, and 1096 was recorded. The witnesses identified the the accused as persons who were arrested on Friday evening from among the crowd which had assembled near the Lukmidas Mill with the intention of committing mischief. The accused, they said, had thrown stones at the mill premises and police officers.

Bhiku Rama pleaded guilty, the rest pleading not guilty. No evidence was called for the defence.

The Magistrate said it appeared from the evidence that on the date mentioned by the witnesses there was a disturbance created by mill-hands near the Lakhmidas Mills where a crowd of seven to eight thousand people was collected. The men threw stones and raised cries of "Tilak Maharajki Jai." Inspector Fuller with other police officers went to the scene and asked the crowd to disperse. But they would not go away and began throwing stones at the police. The Inspector then ordered arrests to be made and the police arrested the accused. They were charged under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code, with being members of an unlawful assembly. The Magistrate held that there was no doubt that the assembly was an unlawful one, and their common object was to do mischief. The Court had taken into consideration the fact that they were led away by the excitement of the moment, but his Worship had also to consider the gravity of the offence. He would not be doing his duty as a Magistrate if he did not punish them sufficiently. In consideration of his age Datu was sentenced to receive ten stripes, Bhiku Rama, Mahipat Dhondu and Rama Babaji were each sentenced to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment. While Govind Sakaram who was a ring-leader was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The case against Krishnaji Narayen who stands charged with being a ring-leader in the disturbance has been adjourned till Friday as the accused wanted time to engage a pleader.

## THE LOST VAGRANT FOUND.

IN the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, yesterday, in which Bertram Henderson (24) a Eurasian mechanic, who had been declared a vagrant, and sent to the Government Workhouse, at Byculla, was charged with deserting from the Workhouse, on 6th March last. He obtained on that day leave till 5 p. m. to go in search of work; he failed to return, and was not heard of since. He was seen by the Police on Tuesday, and arrested as the long-lost inmate from the Workhouse. He was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.


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R. G. ABBOTT, Acting Resident Secretary.


## COCAINE PROSECUTION.

IN the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Kuvarji Daraaba and Mr. Cama, Excise Inspectors, charged Haji Nurmahomed Salemahomed, a merchant, with possessing 2,800 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 275, on 14th May in Kolsa Mohola, contrary to law. The defence was that the charge had been concocted against him out of enmity. The Magistrate said this was a mere blind, and the charge had been amply established by evidence against the accused. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 200.

(For other Legal see Page 8.)

## HIGH COURT.—JULY 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

7 29-05 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Pet heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Summary Suit for hearing and final disposal.

5 48-08 Edgelow G W and Co Gulabchand Motichand Damania vs Hormusji Jehangir Hurmusji.

4 34-08 Payne and Co Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Chuguulal Hurgovandas and others Reference for Judgment.

J C G Bowan in the matter of law acquisition Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Esufali Salebhai Nann H and Co.

For Dismissal.

197 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and P. S. Nunes Ardeser H D and Co.

14 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and [illegible] Dhanjibhoy Ardeser H D and Co.

188 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and S. J. Sodawaterwalla. Ardeser H. D. and Co.

86 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Adms. of the Property of the late Antonio Rodrigues Little and Co.

176 & 221 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Little and Co.

41 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Adms. of the Property of the late Antonio Rodrigues Little and Co.

204 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Sha Farbudas Gungadas Javeri Sha Lukmidas Purshotamdas Javeri Ardeser H D and Co.

109 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Trimbuck Dwarkadath Little and Co.

99 Little and Co—In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Navalchand Hirchsad Ardeser H D and Co.

31. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Sorabji Dadabhoy Buxter Little and Co.

26. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Josephine Mary Misquitta Ardeser H D and Co.

404. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bhaskar Hari Patell Little and Co.

77. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and D. N. Bharucha Ardeser H D and Co.

183. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Dhunjibhoy Nanabhoy Bharucha.

182 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. of 1894 and re Government and Pirjarimal P G A Gehanaji Shevshrimal Hajurimal and others Little and Co.

12 & 13 B Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and D. J. Sassoon Ardeser H. D. and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

605-04. Malvi H M and B Joraji Khetaji Kengrani vs Joshi Munji Shivji Mulji and D.

401-16299-02—447—18019-02—Smetham E. and Co. Isaji Noorbhoy and others vs. Ramchandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06 Payne and Co. Salumbibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hossein Ebrahim Ahmed Makoa and others. P. P. Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

397-02 Captain and V. Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wassudeo Waman and others Manmukhlal, J. and H.

Long Causes.

823-06 Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hassam vs Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

609-07 Ardeser, H. D. and Co. Perojshaw Pestonji Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Dhanjibhoy and others. Payne and Co.

345-07 Ardeser H D & Co, Chaturbhoy Ramdas vs Vussonji Moti and others, Inspn.

405-07—Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Pranjivan vs. Laxmidas Pragjee Ardeser. H. D. and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

For dismissal.

188-08 Tyabji D and Co Hari Bhawoo Kadia vs Mogal Jahan Mirza M.

519-08 Mulla and M Hanabai widow vs Hajibhai Fazalbhai Mehta and D.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Short Causes.

232-08 Tyabji D and Co Tricumdas Sudaram and others vs Mutilal Pantabhand and others.

711-07. Captain and V. Nemchand Masaji vs R D Sethna and others. Bhaishanker K and G. Commercial Cause.

Long Causes.

522-06. Tyabji D. and Co. Khatoonbai widow and others vs Zulekhabai widow and Smetham B. and N.

449-06. Tyabji D and Co. Vithal Narayen vs Chhottoo Nanu and others Dagdiram F and D.

738-04. Edjelow G W and Co. R N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshow and D.

693-04. Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Mahomedally Jiwanji.

439-07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H M Gheesla Thakurdas and Co.

706-07 Shamrao M and H Yenoobai widow vs Pandoo Balo

NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS an INFECTIOUS DISEASE, namely, FOOT and MOUTH DISEASE, has appeared amongst Cattle in certain parts of the City of Bombay, and there is reason to apprehend that unless such special measures as hereinafter mentioned are taken to prevent the same, and the Municipal Commissioner being of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, or of any other law in force in Bombay, are insufficient for the purpose of effectually preventing the spread of such disease, Public Notice is hereby given that with the sanction of Government and pursuant to the provisions of Section 434, of the said Act, the Commissioner will take such special measures as are hereby indicated, and, with the like sanction, the Commissioner hereby prescribes the undermentioned temporary regulations to be observed by the public and all persons concerned :—

1. From and after the date of the publication of this Notice, the Commissioner will himself, or by any Veterinary or other Officer whom he may authorize in that behalf, examine Cattle kept in or brought into the City, whether kept for milking, for draft, or for any other purpose whatsoever; and if and whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner or to any such Officer as aforesaid that any animal is suffering or in anywise Infected or affected by Foot and Mouth Disease, will direct and cause the removal of such animal, wheresoever the same may be found, to any segregation camp or place which may for the time being be set apart or provided for the reception and treatment of such animals, and will there treat and detain any such animal for so long as may be deemed necessary.

2. Every owner or person having charge of any cattle within the City is required to give immediate notice to the Commissioner or any such Officer as aforesaid, of any case of disease which may occur amongst the animals in his charge and to afford every facility and assistance in his power to the Commissioner or to any such Officer as aforesaid for examining such Cattle, and, if called upon to do so, must forthwith obey any order of the Commissioner or Officer as aforesaid in regard to the segregation or removal of any such animal as aforesaid, and for that purpose must send any such animal, with a competent person in charge thereof, to any such camp or place as may be directed.

3. The owner of any animal removed for segregation or treatment as aforesaid must make all necessary arrangements for the supply of food to, and generally for the care of, such animal during detention as aforesaid. The removal and detention of every such animal will be at the sole risk of the owner.

4. The milk of any milch cow or buffalo suffering from disease, or removed for segregation, treatment, or detention as aforesaid, must, on no account, be sold or used, but must be forthwith destroyed.

5. Any person failing to comply with, or contravening any of the provisions hereinbefore contained in clauses 2, 3 or 4, will render himself liable to prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 21st July, 1908.

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*** The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1908.


## THE TILAK TRIAL.

We looked to the Courts of Justice in India for the interpretation of the significance of the expressions which have fallen from the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, and the Governor, as to their determination to put down anarchism and sedition, and we have not looked in vain. We desired to know the meaning of "We cannot sit down with folded hands while a section of writers and speakers in Bombay are seeking to stir up race-hatred leading to violence, and inciting a train of half-educated youths to the most dastardly crimes." The Courts of Justice have explained it to us—in the sentences on the seditious writers who have been brought up before them. In the "Kal" case we confess we were disappointed. The sentence was inadequate and the jury were led away by the accused's plea that he was actuated by patriotic motives and principles. Tilak in a more ingenious and more impudent manner pleaded pretty much the same thing. In the former case no effort was made to ascertain the fundamental meaning of the term. In Tilak's the true motives were clearly apparent. A patriot is one who truly loves and serves his fatherland. Patriotism is love and devotion to one's country, the spirit that, originating in the love of country, prompts to obedience to its laws, to the support and defence of its existence, rights and institutions and to the promotion of its welfare. Where is the patriotism in a breach of the law; where love to the country, where service to fatherland in the advocacy of the destruction of its institutions and the assassination of our fellow-subjects? Patriotism would not seek the overthrow of the Government under which India has reached the highest pitch of commercial prosperity and intellectual enlightenment ever known in her history.

Of course, in Paranjpe's case, there was the fact of a first offence and the promise, probably fully meant, that he would never offend again. In the Tilak case the accused was a person of a very different character. He was convicted of a similar offence eleven years ago and his plea of patriotic motives and honest convictions was an insult to the intelligence of the Jury. We are glad the Judge made a claim upon their commonsense. They took accused's own advice to look at the circumstances surrounding the case—and what did they find? Nothing more or less than a deliberate intention to commit an offence under the sections on which the charges were framed. Look at the man's record. Is it not a well-known fact that in every seditious movement in the presidency for the last decade, Tilak has been at the bottom of it? Is it not a fact that he is the recognised head of the Extremists who care nothing for constitutional methods in their agitation and condemn their opponent Moderatists, in that the latter decline to agitate with the bomb and the pistol? Is he not convicted by his consistent efforts to destroy good government? Of course he could not plead that he had written the offensive articles on the spur of the moment, in a moment of madness. Mr. Justice Davar, in summing up, made that point very clear, but we hesitate to believe that the jury had any doubt in their minds. Tilak appeared for himself, it is true, and possibly gained for himself a certain amount of sympathy from inexperienced jurors and the unenlightened public on that score. But the accused is as well acquainted with the law as many lawyers and he was all the time surrounded by a numerous body of astute pleaders of his own caste, who took care that he missed no point which would tell in his favour. He knew he would be convicted. He and his friends were well aware that no intelligent juror could find him other than guilty, and that without extenuating circumstances. His address was not intended for them, nor for the Court, nor the spectators within the precincts of the Court. His remarks were addressed to the public beyond, to the disloyal mob in his own district and in Bengal.

The question of good or bad intention it was not necessary to answer. The intention is the crime as much as the carrying of it into effect. Honest convictions and opinions! If what he wrote were honest opinions and convictions, then the longer he is prevented from expressing them, the better for his fellow subjects and for the country. Short terms of imprisonment in cases such as this, nurture, rather than hinder, the commission of offences. In illustration of this contention we need only recall Tilak's former conviction. What has been the effect of his teaching? We only need consider the condition of Bombay during the past ten days. It is no misstatement of facts to say that his disciples are responsible for the scene of thousands of men who have left their work and lost their pay by absenting themselves from work, and that several of them have lost their lives by coming in conflict with the police. Stern punishment was necessary. The extenuating circumstances which forced themselves upon the attention of the Judge in the "Kal" case were entirely absent in that of the "Kesari." The accused had a fair and patient trial. He has received an adequate sentence. No leniency must be shown in cases proved to the hilt as Tilak's was. Such as he must be put out of the way of temptation to offend again. We are glad to think that the Courts of Justice fully realised what the Viceroy meant when, in June last, he said we must be prepared to deal with an iniquitous conspiracy and with murderous methods hitherto unknown to India and that those Courts are at one with the Government in its views of the nature of the crimes now being committed in India, the influence which originated them and the best means of protecting the population, with whose safety Government is charged, against the perpetration of further outrages.

FOREIGN INTRIGUES IN AZERBEIZAN.

TABRIZ has almost suddenly flared up into prominence in Reuter's telegrams about Persia this week, and the Shah seems to have met with a very serious check in his recent triumphs. The revolutionaries have made a very resolute stand there, which is very surprising indeed, when we remember the fact that the province of Azerbeizan, whose chief city is Tabriz, has always been the head-quarters of the loyalists. The Heir Apparent is always its Viceroy, and he resides at Tabriz. The Shah, before he ascends the throne, has thus great interest in this province and forms a large party in it to support him. That there should be trouble for the present Shah in his chosen province and its capital is, therefore, very significant, and at first sight somewhat inexplicable. But it is to be remembered that Azerbeizan is in the extreme north-western corner of Persia and borders on the dominions of two great neighbours—Russia and Turkey. It is almost a wedge driven into their territories, and is specially obnoxious to Russia, who covets it much, and has never ceased to regret that she had let go the opportunity of annexing it at the end of her war with Persia more than eighty years ago. "Had Russia," says Sheil, a former British Minister in Persia, "known then as well as she now does the value of Azerbeizan, commercial, political and material—its richness of corn, mineral productions, and soldiers—there can be little doubt that that province too would have been absorbed by the Holy Empire." Russian influence is always very great in this province, which is so very near to her Asiatic dominion, and Russian intrigues are not unfrequent, so we may surmise that during the present great troubles of Persia, Russia has not foregone her opportunity of brewing mischief in this frontier province. The revolutionaries have probably the secret support of Russia, who, it is lucky for Persia, is not in a position to enterfere openly owing to her weak state at present. Otherwise she would have ere now seized the present occasion of disturbances in the province next to her territories, as a protest for sending her troops there; and these once established may perhaps never leave the province. The population of Azerbeizan is very mixed, there being as many as a hundred thousand Christians and Armenians out of its total of ten million. Through these, especially Armenians, Russia would find it easy to intrigue.

Another surmise is that the present troubles may have been brewed for the Shah by Turkey, whose territories also border on the western side of the province. The Kurds are mostly in Azerbeizan, and according to some accounts number a little less than half a million, that is a fourth of the entire population. This fierce nomadic people are already put up by the Turks to commit raids and the subject has already been represented to Turkey by English and Russian diplomatists on behalf of Persia. But the Kurds can have no possible sympathy with the revolutionaries of Azerbeizan, and the Turks can hardly be supposed to work in the matter of inciting the Reform Party in Persia through this band of savage hordes. Moreover Turkey is not likely to intrigue with the reform party, though for the purpose of harassing an unfriendly and abnoxious neighbour no means would appear unlikely. Still Turkey has enough and bitter experience of the reform party in its own dominions to countenance it in any way even in order to increase the troubles of the obnoxious Persians. She may incite the Kurds to raid on the Persians—that is quite within her sphere. But she knows better than to play with the revolutionaries. The latter are put up very likely by Russia, whose government is at present sympathetic with reformers at home too. But whoever has put it up, the revolutionary movement is a very serious matter for the Shah, and unless he succeeds in quickly suppressing it, the successes of the Reform Party in Azerbeizan will prove a strong counterblast to his success in Teheran. Why does not General Liakoff, the Shah's trusted Dictator in Teheran, march his Cossacks to Tabriz?

JEWS AND TITLES.

A CURIOUS thing about the Birthday Honours List this year was that, for the first time for some years, not a single Jew appears in the list of new peers, baronets, and knights—unless Sir Joseph Joel Duveen is one of the Chosen People. The Jews are an ambitious race. They have scored quite remarkably in the struggle for titles of late years; and London has had no less than five Jewish Lord Mayors within the last half century. The Peerage has had several notable additions from among the Jews of late—not one of whom, however, had any claim to distinction such as had Benjamin Disraeli, Prime Minister of Britain, who was the only Jew who was ever made an Earl. The first Jew to receive an English title was Sir Moses Montefiore, who received that honour on Lord Mayor's Day in 1837, the year Queen Victoria came to the Throne. Since then the Jews have counted scores of knights and several baronets and peers, yet, in the matter of real distinction their ranks are painfully thin. So long, however, as politics are run on their present basis, and money constantly required for party funds, the Jew will be able to purchase a title as soon as he has the necessary cash. The most distinguished of the titled Jews at the present day is Sir David Salomons, whose father was baroneted forty years ago. Sir David is an engineer with a bent for electrical science, and he has written voluminously upon electrical installations. He organised the first motor show in England, and his home in Kent is a modern magician's cave.

YESTERDAY was the eighth day of the hearing of the Tilak case before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury in the Bombay Criminal Sessions. At the commencement of the proceedings, the accused referred to sections 294,663, and 708 of Mayne's Criminal Law, claiming the benefit of the provisions of those sections. He thanked the Advocate-General for his kindness and courtesy in not interrupting him in the course of his remarks; he thanked the jury for their patience in hearing him; and the Judge, for the indulgence he had shown him. Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury in reply, said the principal questions in the case were whether the accused printed and published the articles complained? What was the meaning of those articles? And did his explanations bring him within any of the exceptions to Section 124A? It was the duty of the jury to look to the intention of the accused when he wrote the articles—not to what he said now it was. After commenting upon the articles at great length, the learned Advocate-General said the case for the prosecution was proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. At 5-30 p.m., when Mr. Branson had not concluded his remarks, the learned Judge said he thought it would be convenient to the jury to finish the case that evening. The Court, therefore, adjourned; and on its re-assembling at 6 p.m., Mr. Branson took about ten minutes to conclude his remarks. At 6-10 p.m., the Judge commenced his summing-up to the jury and concluded his remarks at 8-5 p.m., when the jury retired to consider their verdict. On their return into Court at 9-20 p.m., the foreman returned a verdict of guilty on all the charges by 7 to 2. The Judge accepted the verdict of the majority, and sentenced the accused to transportation for six years and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The accused was at once removed from the dock.

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the L.C.C. Education Committee will recommend that the position of musical adviser and inspector, which has been vacant since 1905, be again filled at a salary of £300 a year.

IT is probable (says Reuter) that the revenue of the Australian Commonwealth for the financial year, which has just ended, will closely approach £15,000,000, an increase of £2,000,000 as compared with the financial year 1906-1907. This increase is mainly due to the new Customs tariff.

MISS COLENSO has challenged Mr. Carter, Natal Minister of Justice, to repeat the charges made against her in connection with the trial of Dinizulu in his affidavit of January 14, or unreservedly to withdraw them.

FIVE men of the Essex Militia were bathing in the Chelmer, at Abrey's Corner, Essex, when a private, A. Dobson, of Seven Kings, was drowned. Dobson dived into the stream where it was twelve feet deep, and upon rising he was seized with cramp and sank. Efforts were made by the Militiamen and some peapickers to save him, but without success. He was only nineteen, and had been married a month

## OUR BERLIN LETTER.

### THE KAISER AND UNIVERSAL PEACE.

### The Munich Exhibition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JULY 3

As a few words addressed by the Kaiser to the officers of his Guards have attracted general attention, it may be of some importance to state, in view of the extorted stories circulated in the Press, what actually did happen and thereby come to a tenable conclusion what inferences may be drawn therefrom.

On the 29th of May the Emperor inspected the so-called "Kaiser-Brigade." It was this Brigade of the Guards that he led on May 29th 1888 before his Imperial father who was at that time already in the jaws of death. Indeed, this military spectacle was the last enjoyment of Emperor Frederick III, and it is in honour of this sad memory that, ever since, the present Emperor inspects on the 29th of May those Regiments led by him in front of his father 20 years ago.

That such an anniversary moves the Emperor to some retrospective considerations in memory of his father who, in three glorious wars that led to the political union of Germany was at the head of these troops, is only natural. It is highly gratifying that he could give expression to his belief that in the 38 years of peace the Army of which these Regiments are the honorary representatives on that day has developed satisfactorily on the old lines and is sure in case of an earnest trial to do its duty as in the great wars of yore.

It was this conviction that was expressed by the Emperor on this occasion. No mention whatever was made of a foreign power against which the keen edge of the German sword may be directed. Now, we find that general considerations about the importance of an efficient army for the future and reminiscenses of a glorious past are a standing theme at such military anniversaries and that they are by no means uncommon in other countries. In France, especially during the last decades, dozens of Ministers of War and distinguished Generals have addressed their officers and men not only in a similar strain but with quite obvious allusions to a future war against a certain neighbouring State. Everybody understood that Germany was meant as the enemy against whom the French arms were to be directed. We need only remember the high-spirited addresses of the French Minister of War M. Andre at a time when M. Delcasse was conducting the Foreign Affairs of France on a course that brought the possibility of war very near its realisation.

There is, moreover, this great difference between the addresses of the German War Lord and those warlike utterances of various French Generals, that the latter had never given proof of their love of peace. Emperor William II, on the other hand, has during a reign of twenty years shown himself the most patient guardian of peace, especially as regards his attitude towards France. Very soon after his accession to the throne, in the years 1888 and 1889, Boulangism seemed to enforce another military duel on the Fatherland. It really wanted a high amount of self-possession and "sang-froid" on the part of the young Emperor to overlook those constant provocations and intentional discourtesies indulged in by the misguided followers of the gallant General on the black horse. Two years afterwards (1891) the Empress Friderich, mother of William II, was insulted by the Paris mob.

BUT THE GERMAN EMPEROR

declined to make France and Germany suffer the miseries of a great war for the outrages committed by an excitable crowd in the streets of Paris, Then again during the feverish excitement of the Dreyfus Affair in 1897 and 1898 the most passionate calumnies and the most ridiculous accusations were indulged in against the German Emperor. Again the Kaiser treated these ebullitions of fury with dignified contempt, How near at hand an outbreak of hostilities was on several occasions during the years of M. Delcasse's preponderance in the management of French affairs is still in fresh remembrance. Even then the German Emperor and his responsible Councillor, the present Imperial Chancellor, gave new proof of their determination not to allow the honour and legitimate interest of Germany to be impaired by irrevocable hostile moves, but to keep within the paths of peace and conciliation as long as possible.

But if we are quite convinced that the address actually delivered by Emperor William to some of his officers was only natural outcome of the reminiscences suggested by this military anniversary, and if we thoroughly believe in the love of peace demonstrated so often by William II, we do not mean to say that the incident had no political significance. For there are times when in the interest of peace it may be imperative to remind people of short memory that after all there exists a strong military power at the disposal of the lovers of peace. Instances of this political rule are close at hand and, for the present situation, very instructive. The momentous speech of Bismarck on February 6th, 1888, in the life-time of the old Emperor, is a case in point. At that time France had grown mad by the Boulangistic agitation, and in Russia a powerful party at the Court was by no means adverse to a war against Germany. But Bismarck's powerful speech with its demonstration of the military superiority of Germany induced both her neighbours in the East and West to timely reflection. Exactly ten years later, in 1898, the Fashoda affair gave another illustration of this kind. Then the English Press and the Government of Great Britain as well as the Sirdar Kitchener reminded the French very plainly of the incomparable superiority of British forces, with the effect that peace was secured. There is a certain analogy observable in the present situation. It was not Germany that looked upon the Conferences and Meetings of London and Reval as possible dangers for the preservation of peace; but in France some Chauvinistic papers and politicians were carried away to hopes of a war of revenge with good chances of a victory. We need only think of the sensational article in the "Temps" that demanded of the English nation to reorganise the British Army in such a way that a combination of France and Great Britain may reckon on a victory on land as well as by sea. The power of imagination is unfortunately so strong with the French that they easily take mere possibilities for real facts, and on this account it was most desirable to remind them of the plain truth that within five days Germany may concentrate two million combatants at the French frontier and that two more millions could still be kept in reserve. As the report of the Emperor's address to his officers, especially by the additions of the news-mongers, had the effect of bringing this truth home to the French commentators, it served more for the preservation of peace than for bringing matters to a crisis.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Notice has been given that the Rhenisch-Westphalian Iron Syndicate will cease to exist by the end of this year. This announcement was all the more surprising as the initiative was taken by the Rhenish Mining and Smelting Association that was formerly looked upon as the very mainstay of the Syndicate. That the most powerful of the four Pig Iron Syndicates that exist in Germany comes so suddenly to a conclusion, is a clear indication of the growing importance of the competition started some time ago on the coasts of the German Ocean and the Baltic. It was especially Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck who by his "Kraftwerk" at Kratzwieck near Stettin secured this success. He gradually got the control over the Rhenish Mining and Smelting Association and originated the motion for dissolving the Syndicate. The other members of the Syndicate took also into consideration, that the Lubeck High Furnaces have now commenced to turn out their produce and that two other works at Emden and at the mouth of the Weser will soon do the same. Thus the influence of the outsiders will be more felt than before. After the first of October all works of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia will be free to dispose of their wares from January of next year. That need not necessarily mean a suicidal war of all competitors against each other and an unreasonable reduction of prices. Indeed it is expected that the coal and steel syndicates will help the isolated furnaces to get over the crisis if an abnormal state of things should actually be brought about by this dissolution.

The Society of German Chemists at its General Meeting at Jena bestowed its highest honour, the Liebeg Gold Medal, on Herr O. Schoenherr, the inventor of an improved method for the oxidation of the nitrogen of air. To find a substitute for natural saltpetre as a fertiliser by getting the nitrogen contained in our atmosphere with the help of electricity, is a problem that has already been solved by Professor Francke of the firm of Messrs. Siemens and Halske of Berlin. The paper read by him at the Vth International Congress of Chemists in Berlin, in 1903, will be still remembered. Then Mr. Birkeland succeeded by a similar process in gaining a considerable amount of nitrogen from the air. The Schoenherr process as now used by the "Badische Anilin and Sodafabrik" means a great improvement; its principal point is that the air is driven with great velocity through a pipe in which a long-stretched Veltaic arc is burning. The azotic gas formed in the heat of this arc is then cooled and purified before being transformed into saltpetre. Enormous amounts of electricity are required in this process, and for the next future, water power will be resorted to as the cheapest way of getting them. At any rate we may now confidently assert that a competitor with natural saltpetre is in the field and that our agriculture is, by the appliances of chemical and electric Industry, sufficiently secured against the calamity of loosing the invaluable fertiliser when the saltpetre deposits of Chile will be exhausted.

THE MUNICH EXHIBITION.

Fine Art Exhibitions have become so numerous that one gets tired of writing about them. But the present Munich Exhibition is certainly entitled to form an exception to the rule because it is not only another Exhibition of the type we are accustomed to, but may claim to mark an epoch in our methods of bringing latest achievements to view. The leading idea of this Exhibition is the Alliance of Fine Art and Technical Industry. On one hand it was intended to show what Industries may gain by giving the places of command to recognized artists, and on the other hand Fine Art was to be given a chance of displaying new energies by making the latest technical progress subservient to its aesthetic aims. The natural sequence of this principle was that not a single article was admitted within the precincts of this Exhibition that did not serve as an illustration of the fundamental idea. Signboards and way-marks, soup plates and ash-trays, nay even the aprons of the waitresses had first to pass the examination of the Committee of Artists, ere they could be used for their practical purpose. Thus everything visible bears a hall-mark of aesthetic approval except the public that has paid the fee of admission.

The site of this unique "Exhibition" was well chosen. Behind the gigantic statue of the Bavarian, that overlooks the whole town, a somewhat neglected park of large extent was available. The Committee was encouraged to try its best by the assurance that the more important structures would be left standing as permanent homes of future Exhibitions of a similar limited type. The same should apply to the gardens if laid out with sufficient care. Consequently we find no flimsy Paris plaster structures with their guilt cupolas, Venetian towers, with their ornaments in all possible and impossible styles and with a gorgeous array of overcrowded decorations. Coming fresh from the Anglo-British Exposition in London one is all the more impressed with the noble solidity and unaffected simplicity of this Munich architecture. There is no lack of picturesque beauty; but it is all accomplished by the tasteful distribution and the well-considered dimensions of the windows and by the harmony of the grey walls with the lively red of the tiles of these pleasing roofs. Quite charming is

THE AVENUE OF BOWERS

leading from the hall to the Restaurant; the Nymphenburg China used as their decoration is shown to best advantage. Instead of the usual horrors of the Midway Plaisance we find here model cottages, porters' lodges, or little houses suitable for isolated railway watchmen. The chapter of railways as embellishments of the landscape struck us by its novelty. Is it not remarkable that the Germans should give us an object lesson in this respect, as even their most enraptured admirers would hardly insist on a noteworthy gift of the race for artistic taste!

But most surprising is the Interior of these buildings! Here the artists have really surpassed each other by originality and clever arrangment. Grand State-rooms are separated by most cosy little Cabinets of unending variety. We pass through a Model Museum for a provincial town into a suite of rooms furnished for the requirements of a middle class family. Nothing seems out of place and put here only for show. The high level of workmanship in every detail throws everything we have formerly seen into the shade. It will be a revelation for many people that Munich is the seat of so many Art Industries. In iron and bronze, in tin and zinc, in gold and silver, we find most admirable specimens of industrial art. Then Munich keramics and Munich furniture strike us as most noteworthy. Toys of the most varied new designs awake a sense of cheerfulness. Of course, the art of printing and binding is well represented and reminds us of the stereotype "Printed in Bavaria" on English picture books. Munich Beer tastes, if possible, still better in these artistic rooms than in the shabby surroundings of the "Hofbrauhaus." The modern style of Munich architecture may also be studied from the models and plans of municipal buildings erected within the last thirty years.

On the whole, this Exhibition "Munich 1908" means a new development of the idea of Exhibitions. In future no Exhibition ought to give us the impression of a "Fair" or of a "Show," but like this one a concentrated harmonious view of what has been accomplished in one particular locality and with a view of combining Art and Industry for the purpose of Comfort and Enjoyment.

L. ASCH.

## BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

### THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL'S OPINION.

### Important Interview.

### INFLUENCE BROUGHT ON THE TIBETANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Prime Minister of Nepal, who was interviewed by Reuter's representative to-day, said he was returning home strengthened in his loyal support of British rule in India, and was more than ever convinced of the wisdom of good relations between Nepal and India and he had urged the same views on the Tibetans. He hoped they would benefit by the new trade regulations.

His Excellency has contributed £1,500 to charitable institutions.

### PROTECTION OF TURKISH SUBJECTS.

### Transferred from France to Germany.

### TURKEY'S EXPLANATION AWAITED.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The correspondent of the "Times" in Paris states that Germany has taken steps at Bangkok and likewise in Abyssinia to obtain the protectorate of Turkish subjects in those countries, but has not hitherto obtained an affirmative answer.

France is awaiting explanations from Constantinople of the transfer of the protectorate of Turkish subjects in China.

It is announced in Berlin that the Porte requested Germany to undertake the protectorate and Germany saw no reason to decline.

### REGISTRATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

### Hawkers Convicted.

LONDON, JULY 21.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that eight Indian hawkers have been sentenced to a fine of ten shillings or four days, for not having licences.

They refused to pay the fine.

### THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

### American Successes.

LONDON, JULY 22.

American competitors won the finals of the 800 metres race, the high jump and also most of the heats in the sprints at the Stadium yesterday.

### THE QUESTION OF DINIZULU'S PAY.

### Imperial Government Interferes.

LONDON, JULY 21.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Seely announced that the Imperial Government would pay Dinizulu's salary, which the Natal Government stopped after his arrest, despite the Imprial Government's protest.

Colonel Seely said he considered the payment an honourable obligation of the Crown. The present situation was detrimental to Dinizulu, whose resources were almost exhausted.

### SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE STRAITS.

### Experiment to be Tried.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Colonel Seely, replying to Mr. Holt, said that Lord Crewe was informing the Governor of the Strais, that he does not object to effect being given to the recommendations of the Straits Selec Committee on the Sunday Labour Ordinance as an experiment.

### FIGHTING IN TABRIZ.

### Heavy Casualties.

LONDON, JULY 22.

News received in St. Petersburg states that fierce fighting took place at Tabriz on Monday. It is reported that two hundred were killed and wounded.

### OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The death is announced of the American Bishop Potter.

[The Right Rev. Henry Codman Potter was born in May, 1834. He was a Doctor of Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, Yale and Penna. He was Rector of Christ Church, Jeesenburgh, Pennysivania; St. John's Troy, New York; Trinity Church, Boston; Grace Church, New York, and Secretary, House of Bishops, New York. He was the author of several religious publications, and was appointed Bishop of New York in 1883.]

LONDON, JULY 22.

The death is announced of Sir William Cremer.

MR. CRUM, Political Agent, Wana, has been granted sixteen months' leave home. Captain Lyall, Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan, will officiate, and Lieutenant Prescott will act for Captain Lyall.

## ADMIRAL ROJDESTVENSKY.

### REPORTED DEATH DENIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 22.

The reported death of Admiral Rojdestvensky is untrue. It arose out of the confusion of persons of the same name undergoing treatment at Bad nanheim.

### ANARCHY IN MACEDONIA.

### Wholesale Murders.

### YOUNG TURKISH PARTY FORMS A GOVERNMENT.

### SULTAN'S CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Murderous assaults on Turkish officers, supposedly by adherents of the Young Turkish Party among the subalterns, continue to be made in Macedonia.

A lieutenant-colonel has been murdered at Seres, the Mutessarif has been murdered at Dibre and a lieutenant-colonel wounded at Salonika.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Telegrams from Salonika state that six batteries of Anatolian Redifs have proceeded to Monastir.

The Young Turkish Party has formed a regular Government at Ochrida in Albania and at Resna.

A Greek band has killed thirty Bulgarians and burned twenty houses at Belpitcia, near Monastir.

LATER.

The officers murdered in Macedonia were suspected by the Young Turkish Party of being informers.

The latest outrages by Greek bands upon Bulgarian villages have exasperated the Bulgarians intensely. Cartridges have been found bearing the mark of the Greek Army.

The Sultan has promoted 570 officers of the Constantinople garrison, who are consequently in a good humour.

### COUNT KOMURA.

### Received by the King.

### FAREWELL AUDIENCE OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Count Komura was received in audience by His Majesty to-day when he presented his letters of recall.

Sir Edward Grey was present.

Count Komura afterwards had a farewell audience with the Queen.

### CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Yorkshire has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 95 runs.

Kent has beaten Worcestershire by an innings and 36 runs.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Leicestershire has beaten Derbyshire by 141 runs.

## FLOODS ON THE INDUS.

### Dera Ghazi Khan Threatened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

Floods on the Indus are again badly threatening Dera Ghazi Khan.

A hundred yards of the stone bund, built to protect the city, have been washed away during the past few days, and it has been thought well to remove the treasury, the records and the jail prisoners to other sites.

KARACHI, JULY 22.

The recent heavy rains also caused great damage in the Hyderabad district. Several canals in the Lar division have been breached, submerging and devastating a large area and rendering the condition of cultivators and zamindars pitiable. On the top of this news has been received that water in the Indus has been continually rising and great fears are entertained that all embankments, including the one at Cashmere, may be breached. In consequence there is great uneasiness among the agricultural population. Engineers and Surveyors are day and night on the watch. Even in the Hyderabad district there is considerable anxiety on account of the abnormal rise of the river.

Gidu Bundar has been threatened for some time past, and in many places in the mofussil even materials have been kept ready against a contingency of more breaches.

MR. KETTLEWELL, of the Punjab Commission, becomes Chairman, Simla Municipality, vice Major Douglas, who vacates next November.

THE Headmaster of Harrow had a grievance to air at the Speech Day. There were two modern developments which schoolmasters could not regard with unqualified satisfaction—the telephone and the motor-car. Maternal solicitude was apt to take unfair advantage of those institutions. At Harrow they were constantly being "rung up" and asked whether they were there, and whenever a mother took a boy for a short motor-run, under promise that he should be back for 4 o'clock bell, there was always a punctured tyre to compel the boy to have his tea in the next county. But the case of subsequent Headmasters would be worse; for it was easy to imagine them watching a cloud of maternal baloons hovering over the school-yard.

## ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

### The Kankinara Bomb Outrage.

### THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

At the Sealdah Police Court to-day the case of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna and six others of Bhatpara, who were arrested in connection with the bomb outrage in the railway train at Kankinara, was called on.

Inspector Haridas Dutt, Government Railway Police, reported and prayed that as there was no evidence incriminating many of the accused with the outrage, they may be released from bail and personal recognisance.

The accused were accordingly all discharged.

FRESH ARRESTS.

In the course of their investigations, in connection with the Kankinara bomb outrage, the Government Railway police succeeded in seizing some arms in the houses of two local residents, who were suspected. One of them is an employé in a mill and the other is a priest.

In their houses were found 3 swords, some bayonets, spears and kukris. The weapons were at once seized and the men arrested, on a charge of having in their possession arms without a license.

They were released on bail and are awaiting trial.

The "Empire" says that Arabindo Ghose is stated to be suffering from tuberculosis.

## SEDITION IN INDIA.

### The "Yugantar."

### THE PRINTER CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

Birendranath Banerjee, present printer and publisher of the "Yugantar," has been committed to-day for trial at the Sessions on the charge of printing and publishing seditious articles in the issues of 30th May and 6th June.

Phanaindranath Mittra, former printer of the "Yugantar" has placed on his trial to-day at the High Court Sessions, before the Chief Justice and a special jury, on the charge of printing seditious matter, which the Standing Counsel in his opening speech said, was of direct incitement to murder, rebellion and bloodshed, in the 'Yugantar' of 9th May. He was prosecuted on 11th April for similar offence.

He surrendered on the 21st, was on bail from the 21st April and on 9th May the article, the subject matter of the charge, was published.

Evidence for the Crown having been recorded, prisoner in his statement submitted that as he was absent from Calcutta from the 22nd April to 11th May he did not know who wrote nor who was responsible for the offending article, and prayed that he be acquitted.

Mr. E. P. Ghose, prisoner's counsel, addressed the jury on this client's behalf.

Pharundranath Mittra was found guilty and sentenced by the Chief Justice to three years' rigorous imprisonment to run after completion of the sentence which he is already undergoing.

## SIR COWASJI J. READYMONEY.

### Entertained at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

Sir Cowasji Jehanghir, Bt., was entertained at dinner at the Ladies' Club last night in honour of the Baronetcy conferred on him by the King-Emperor.

The Club was most artistically decorated and brilliantly illuminated, and the Somersets band played during dinner.

Among the large company at table were:—Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehanghir Readymoney, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzia, the Hon'ble Mr. Logan, the Hon'ble Mr. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid, Mr. Carmichael, I.C.S., Miss May, Miss Fellows and Captain Talbot, A. D. C, from Government House, Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee, Mr. and Mrs. Pudumjee, Mr. and Mrs. Ali Akbar, Mr. K. A. Jhaswala, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Saheb D. D. Boottee, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Chenoi from Hyderabad, Mr. and Mrs. Khandalawala, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowraji Vakeel, Mr. Sorabjee Pudumjee, Mr. P. H. Rustomjee, Mr. Framroze Chenoi and others.

After dinner the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, who presided, proposed "The King," and afterwards the health of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir, alluding at some length to the distinguished career of the Readymoney family and to the qualities of its present head.

Sir Cowasjee replied appropriately.

Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee proposed the health of the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie.

## SEVERE STORM AT QUETTA.

### Great Damage Caused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 22.

A severe cyclonic storm broke over Quetta this afternoon with thunder, hail, and heavy rain. Branches of trees were torn off by the wind and swept along the roads. A good deal of damage has been done. Chimney tops and roofs were blown off, but so far no injury to individuals is reported.

Such a severe storm is very unusual in Quetta at this season. It is still raining, and the sky is heavily overcast.

The Habib Nupla, locally called the "Thame's" is in high flood and is being cleared, by numbers of coolies, of the branches and other debris which threaten to block it.

## THE WALL CASE.

### Proceedings at the High Court.

### PROSECUTION'S SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 22.

The Wall case came up before Mr. Richards at the Allahabad High Court on Tuesday. Mr. Ross Alston and Nabiullah defended.

Mr. O'Conor prosecuted and opened the proceedings by recounting the main facts of the prosecution story. It appears that amongst the duties of Mr. Wall were the ordering of tents, tools, etc., for famine works. Various firms were asked for quotations, and amongst them were Messrs. Bell and Co. Thereon Mr. Bell sent Mr. Beatty, his representative, to Sitapur, where he obtained various orders. Whilst these orders were being executed, there was considerable intercourse between the parties and presents in goods and money were made to Mr. and Mrs. Wall by Messrs. Bell and Co., the consideration for these presents being the giving of orders, and that Messrs. Bell and Co. were allowed to charge Government at very much higher rates than was proper. Messrs. Beatty and Bell alleged that money and valuables to the total amount of Rs. 15,381 were given from time to time during February, March and April last to the Walls. They were further allowed to submit bills charging rates higher than their catalogue rates, and though their catalogued rates were subject to a discount of ten per cent., they were told not to show this 10 per cent., but it was to be paid to the Walls. Messrs. Bell and Co. were also allowed to supply tents of different measurement than those charged for, and also of a different number of folds, and the firm were given large contracts for tools which they were told to buy from Leslie and Co., Calcutta, making very large profit on the difference between the price at which they were bought and the price they were allowed to charge. The most important items of these tools was powrahs, which they bought for 12 annas each from Messrs. Leslie and Co., and billed Mr. Wall at Rs. 1-8 each. Though Mr. Wall made a contract with Messrs. Bell at Cawnpore, things were despatched from Messrs. Leslie's to Sitapur, and Government paid the carriage from Calcutta.

Mr. Christy Beatty, who entered the employ of Messrs. Bell and Co. on 2nd February last as general assistant, was the first witness called.

Mr. Beatty said his duties were to travel and obtain orders. About ten days after his engagement by the firm, he went to Sitapur and saw Mr. Wall, who gave him an order for tents of the value of about Rs. 16,500. That was the catalogued price, less ten per cent. It was the rule of the firm to allow ten per cent. on all tent orders, and he told Mr. Wall of this. Mr. Wall also asked witness if he would take up an order for tools. Witness said he would first have to consult his principal. The subject of commission was not then referred to. Mrs. Wall was not present at this interview, but he had seen her before and had some conversation with her. She said there was a large order for tents and she would try and get it for him, and she asked, in a joking way, what commission she would get. Witness said he did not think the firm allowed more than the ten per cent. mentioned in their catalogue. He took Mr. Wall's tent order back to Cawnpore and gave it to Mr. Bell. He also told Mr. Bell about the enquiry in regard to tools. Messrs. Bell and Co. did not manufacture or supply tools, in their way of business. In consequence of the letter from Mr. Wall he went to Sitapur again. Not more than a day afterwards he saw Mr. Wall and got another small order for for tents, and an order for tools of the value of Rs. 60,000. Mr. Wall had told him before to go to Leslie and Co., at Calcutta, for tools, and he quoted the P. W. D. Code rates. Some of these rates were not suitable, so witness quoted special rates higher than the Code rates. These Mr. Wall accepted with the exception of one item of the Rs. 60,000 order. He calculated on the profit of 33 1-3 per cent. for the order. He made a *pro forma* bill as the tools were not being supplied direct by Messrs. Bell and Co. In this bill they showed ten per cent. discount throughout. After the despatch of the *pro forma* bill witness went again to Sitapur and Mr. Wall pulled out a bill and said "I don't want you to show this discount on the bill." Witness did not know the reason of this, and thinking his firm were to benefit by it he thanked Mr. Wall. Witness subsequently had a standing invitation to the bungalow, and he went there to breakfast before this. He and Mrs. Wall were left together in the drawing-room, and she asked him again about her commission. Witness tried to laugh it off, but she would not let him do that. Witness then said that if she would let him know what she wanted he would endeavour to get the things from the firm. He took a a list of the things she wanted, which included a lady's buggy, a motor cycle for Mrs. Wall, two valises, several durries and other things. He said he would send the things up immediately if his firm could get payment, and she said no payments would be made unless she did get the things. Mrs. Wall then went into the office, which was in the same bungalow, and two requisition forms for Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 20,000 were at once drawn up which were supported by a cheque. He could get the money from the treasury. Witness then described the many meetings he had with the Walls and how on one occasion he was in Lucknow with Mrs. Bell, wife of his principal, when Mr. Wall said he thought his wife ought to have a diamond ring. This was subsequently bought by Mr. Bell, who paid Rs. 750 or Rs. 800 for it, and sent it to Mrs. Wall. On 17th April witness received a letter from Mr. Wall saying he had supplied tools in excess of that he had ordered. Witness wrote denying this. He wrote several letters and failed to get any payment, and in consequence he went to see Mr. Campbell, District Magistrate, Cawnpore, and handed him five of Mrs. Wall's letters. Mr. Campbell had sent for witness to ask about certain charges made against him by Mr. Bell a day or two later. Both went to Mr. Wall. Mr. Wall refused to see witness at first, but eventually did so, and witness asked for a final settlement of his bill. Various alternatives were suggested by Mr. Wall, which witness refused to accept. Mr. Bell and witness subsequently went to Mr. Bower, Deputy Commissioner, and related to him all the transactions they had with Mr. Wall.

Mr. Justice Richards: When thieves fall out—

Mr. O'Connor: We don't know yet who came by his own. In this case Mr. Bower advised witness to submit his bill reduced to reasonable rates, and he submitted a bill for Rs. 21,000.

Witness was put through cross-examination by Mr. Ross Alston, this not concluding by the time the Court rose for the day.

Various letters were put in by the prosecution, among them being the following from Mrs. Wall:—"My carriage arrived, and it is the smartest turn-out in the station, but alas! we find there is a creaking noise in one of the wheels. My better-half is going to ask Eduljee to send a man in to see the wheel. We borrowed the harness and drove to the Club. Everyone admired the trap. By the way, Mr. Wall says that his looking-glass was not broken when he examined it the day after you left it, so either the servant broke it or it must have been pushed in roughly. However, will you be so kind as to get him another? How am I to thank you enough for all the trouble you have taken on our behalf. You may rest assured I shall always do my best for you wherever I may happen to be. The farrash has arrived, and is down; it looks very smart. I am simply longing to see my new things and am counting the days for them to arrive."

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

### Visit to the S. A. Factory and Arsenal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

His Excellency the Governor visited the Small Arms Factory and the new Arsenal at Kirkee at noon to-day. He was accompanied by his Staff. At the factory His Excellency was received and shown round by Major Bertie Clay and at the Arsenal by Colonel Turner, Inspector-General of Ordnance, and Colonel Kerrick, R. A., Ordnance Officer in charge. His Excellency inspected the new and old store rooms, the armoury, workshops and the arms division of the Arsenal, and then returned to Ganeshkind.

## CHOLERA IN HYDERABAD.

### Mortality Decreasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 22.

Cholera has now greatly declined at Hyderabad (Sind). On the 11th, 5 cases and 5 deaths were reported and up to date 243 cases and 154 deaths from cholera have occurred there.

## PALERU BRIDGE DERAILMENT.

### Reward for Informers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 22.

A reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered by the Madras Government to any person giving information leading to the apprehension and conviction of offenders who, on the night of the 5th instant, made an attempt to wreck the railway train by removing two rails from the joints of the southern end of Paleru Bridge between Singaraya Konda and Langutur Railway stations on the north-east line of the Madras-Southern Mahratta Railway, which resulted in a serious derailment of the Madras-Calcutta Mail train.

## THE CROPS IN INDIA.

### All Anxiety Removed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

All immediate anxiety for the crops in the famine area is now relieved, but no considerable fall in prices is expected before the September harvest, when the effect of the extensive sowings which the abundant early rains have rendered possible will begin to become apparent.

## LAW COLLEGE FOR CALCUTTA.

### Proposal Carried Unanimously.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, yesterday, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding, the recommendation by the Vice-Chancellor for the establishment of a University Law College and the appointment of a provisional Committee to organise it was carried unanimously.

## CALCUTTA PORT.

### Inadequate Mooring Accommodation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

The Port at Calcutta is so full of shipping, that the harbour authorities are having the greatest difficulty in finding mooring accommodation for incoming steamers.

This is due to a large number of vessels which have been compelled to lay up for want of employment. There is little or nothing doing in the way of cargo offering, and even the irregular Liners are having great difficulty in filling up.

# NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

## THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

AWAITING THE MILLENNIUM.

The Bishop of Lahore is not alone in reading into the ferment, which is going on in this country, a grateful and encouraging sign for the spread of Christianity. It is argued that the Indians are shaking off their old beliefs, and that herein lies the Church's opportunity. Men of his way of thinking have brought themselves to believe that the armoury of Hinduism has been pierced, that the venerable edifice is crumbling slowly, but surely, and that the time is propitious for the activities of the churches in the propagation of the Gospel. Their belief is, doubtless, in accordance with their wishes, but it has very little substantial basis to support it. They assert that Western education is acting as a solvent on caste, that the educated classes are working for unity and brotherhood, thereby paying unconscious tribute to the principles of Christianity; that English literature breathes the spirit of Christianity, and that this spirit is insensibly imbibed by Indians; that a catholic idea of religion has led to the establishment of the Prarthna and Brahmo Samajes throughout India; and that the ground has thus been prepared for Christianity. I have read lately in a magazine article by a lay writer that although Christianity has not been adopted by the educated classes, "there is much homage to Christ's personality among Hindus. Modern Christian ideas are penetrating the caste system and the old religions. In this way Christianity works hand in hand with British rule, cutting through the crust of old prejudices, and awakening the educated classes to new possibilities." Ideas, like these, may fire the imagination of religious enthusiasts, but so far from the present conditions being favourable to their fulfilment, they are actively opposed to it. The millions are closely wedded to their old religions and customs. Musalmans, educated or otherwise, cling with equal tenacity to their own faith. It is true that those who have received English education—still but an insignificant fraction of the total population—have discarded superstitions, and their belief in dogmas and ritual has been shaken. Let us even admit that some of them have foresworn their faith, and become infidels. But there never was any disposition on the part, either of the educated classes or the ignorant multitude, to embrace the religion of their rulers. The existing ferment, as all the world knows, is political and racial. It does not arise from any love for the alien or his rule. All its influence is antipathetic. How can it be supposed, then, that this is just the moment to strike in with the Christian propaganda? It will not blend with the Indian propaganda; it will rather aggravate the unrest. Nor do I think that it will be in agreement with the wishes of the Government, not so much because they are pledged to religious neutrality, as because it would be directly opposed to their general administrative policy. Government deplore the want of moral training among students. They deplore still more the neglect on their part of their old religions and they attribute the present troubles, in some measure, to this cause. They wish that the people should reverently follow their own religion, not that they should forsake it for another.

A GREAT INDIAN.

I have read with much pleasure the full text of Mr. Watcha's address, delivered at the Hindu Union Club on the anniversary of the death of the late Judge of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade. I discern in it the silent influence of the great Indian on the lecturer, who had been called upon to give an exposition of his life and character. There is no trace of passion in it, not a word spoken in anger or irritation. It is a warm and loving appreciation, but calm, dispassionate and dignified withal. It is a thoughtful survey of Ranade's writings and speeches on social, economic, and political questions, marked by the qualities which he commended in the subject of his discourse,—justness of thought, breadth of view and moderation. When the lecturer referred to the sound, healthy and inspiring Swadeshism of Ranade he took occasion to distinguish it from "the tricks of those fantastic and heedless economic Cheap Jacks, who are now vociferously hawking the Swadeshi shibboleth in certain well-known parts of the country." Again, as he commended the disciplined, trained and well-balanced mind of Ranade, he contrasted him with those who "are inebriated with the heady notions and fiery ideas held by distraught brains." He deduces from his teachings the moral that we should strive for progress by all legitimate and constitutional means, that in the life of a nation a century is but as a year, and that "it is only by years of self-denial, self-restraint, stern discipline, immense sacrifice and inexhaustible patience and perseverance that nations make themselves great." The one great merit which appeals to me most strongly in Ranade, was his love of truth, which he followed implicitly withersoever it led him. Every important question that occupied his interest must pass through the crucible of patient thought and laborious research, before he would arrive at his conclusion on it. His intellect was robust and capacious, and among Indians he was a great, if not an original, thinker. Another characteristic, which strikes me particularly, was that he had the natural simplicity and modesty of real greatness. To high and low alike he was ever the same. He was the patron of poor students, ready with his purse and his advice. He was kind and considerate, patient, laborious and self-sacrificing, calm and serene, through good as well as ill report. There was a time, long ago, when his loyalty was seriously questioned in some quarters, and questioned wrongly. There was a time when some of his actions, performed in a spirit of compromise, provoked the displeasure of ardent social reformers. But he faced obloquy and censure with quiet dignity. To Europeans my estimate of Ranade might appear exaggerated. But it is a correct estimate, and it agrees with that of all educated Indians who knew him. He was a true patriot. Demagogues and mountebanks have, for their own ends, been promoting the Shivaji cult. They would be more true to their country if they promoted the Ranade cult instead. They will find abundant material in his writings, limited as they are, for the proper guidance of the country, and the enlightenment of its people.

SALVE!

I AM grateful to the correspondent who has reminded the public that the "Bombay Gazette," one of the oldest newspapers in India, has reached its 117th birthday. I have followed the fortunes of this paper from my youth onwards with deep interest, and the occasion recalls in me a host of pleasant old memories. My first contribution that ever appeared in print was a letter to the "Gazette." That was an age ago, and I was a school boy then. I still remember how overjoyed I was to see myself in print, actually occupying a good quarter column of the broad-sheet; how I read it again and again and never tired of reading! As I look back through some dim decades, a number of able and vigorous personalities, most of them of uncommon power, float before my vision. My earliest memory goes back to John Connon, known to me by tradition as a man who after being editor of this paper, became Chief Magistrate. Those were non-regulation days, so to speak, when Government might do as they pleased, when there was no Congress to criticize it, and no Members of Parliament to ask inconvenient questions. James Mackenzie Maclean might still be remembered by some old Anglo-Indians. He must certainly be known to many by reputation, for he was the bulwark and palladium of their rights and privileges. If ever a paper lived and prospered under the omnipotence of a single personality, without any adventitious aid, that paper was the "Gazette" in the time of Maclean. He was clear, vigorous and outspoken in his criticisms. Whenever his hot, Celtic blood was aroused, there was nothing to stay him, and then his style was as trenchant and mordant as you might desire, refreshing in its candour and in its disregard of the conventions, which we of the present day perhaps respect too much. I remember the jousts he had with Grattan Geary, who then directed the "Times of India" with conspicuous ability and success, and I delighted as a boy to read therein vigorous onslaughts upon one another, remarkably witty, piquant and sarcastic always, vituperative, I must admit, on occasions, but never rude or ungentlemanly. Indeed, I fancy these tourneys left no bitterness behind. Two Indian editors, fighting such battles, will become mortal enemies. But Englishmen are endowed with the saving grace of humour, which I cannot help saying is not a strong point with us. I remember a speech once made by Geary, in which he commended in generous terms the merits of his rival and his paper, which, he said, was the best in India—bar one! Among other personal encounters, in which Maclean was engaged, the most notable were those he had with William Wordsworth, the ablest and the most scholarly of professors who ever entered the educational service in Bombay. To read Wordsworth's letters was the rarest of pleasures. The gifted scholar was often more than a match for his redoubtable antagonist. Among others, who have left their impress on this good old paper, I may mention Andrew Wilson, the gifted and brilliant son of the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, so different in all his ways from his saintly father, author of that charming book, too little read in these days, the "Abode of Snow." The prince of descriptive writers, Machpherson, was also for some time a tower of strength to the "Gazette," editing it during the absence of his chief, Mr. Maclean, with all his force and fire. His genius being discovered by the London *Standard*, he was sent as its special war correspondent to Afghanistan, but he got into hot water with General Roberts, and had to leave the camp abruptly. He was a man of exceptional brilliance, and but for his roving propensity and rather unsteady ways, he would have occupied an honoured place in the very forefront of English journalism. All these men save one (Dr. Wordsworth) have gone to the Land of Shadows!

THE TURNING POINT.

The "Bombay Gazette" had a turning point in its career when, as fates would have it, Mr. Geary, of all men, bought the paper from Maclean, and the two rivals of yore shook hands over the bargain. Under him the paper flourished as well as its best friends might desire. He introduced in it new features, the most notable being the extended use of the telegraphic service for obtaining quick and reliable information from all parts of the world. An extremely able man himself, Geary had for his lieutenant for a number of years Mr. T. J. Bennett, who could be seen at his desk early and late, and who combined with an uncommon grasp of Indian questions, a sound and upright judgment. I must stop short at the men and events of the present day. Through all the fortunes and phases of its career, I am proud to think that the "Gazette" as well as its morning contemporary, has invariably maintained an honourable tradition. I am glad to see it has vastly increased its influence by reducing its price, and what a splendid nickel-worth it is! But it would not be seemly to run away with my feelings in these columns. I will just conclude by saying, if you will permit me, that by bringing a first class paper within the reach of the multitude, the management has also done a distinct public service.

DION.

## POONA AND KIRKEE FOX-HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

The meet was at Yerrowda yesterday at 7 a.m. for a by-day. It was a lovely hunting morning and quite a goodly number of members were present. A select lot of 10 1/2 couple of hounds were in the field, and the once favourite country of Yerrowda looked its best in a mantle of brilliant green. Early in the season before this country is rendered unrideable by standing crops there is no better land to gallop over, provided rain has not been abundant. To-day everything was perfect. There was sound going, except just under the Sister Hills. A cool and cloudy morning, a field not too large, and hounds full of dash. Hounds were fit and horses healthy; earth well stopped and foxes plenty. What more could we want, save the gallop which followed. It was a brilliant gallop which for pace, distance, time and line of country we have rarely, if ever, known equalled in this land of exile and regrets. Hounds were trotted to the babul plantation near the octagonal tank on the east of the Yerrowda nullah, and no sooner were hounds in cover than a burst of music proclaimed a find. Like a flash hounds were out and away at the north side. The pace was such that we had to gallop our hardest over excellent grass land to keep on terms with the pack, which fairly raced heads up and sterns down to the rocky nullah north of Yerrowda. Here the jackal turned left-handed and held the line of the nullah on its southern bank, until nearing the Kalas end of it, when he crossed to the northern side, and still bearing towards the Kalas road at quite express speed hounds completed two miles without a pause. Now at a little kopji there is a check of a minute, then forward on the line is a hit off ahead over plough, running over an excellent bit of country, but at a somewhat reduced pace. We left the Alandi road parallel to our line on the left, on without a check. Now bearing slightly right-handed, we leave the Wanowrie rifle butts and the village on our right, and struggling through some heavy ploughed land reach the right hand of the two Sister Hills in 17 minutes without ever having had a view of this good jackal who was not even viewed away at the find. Up the steep hill hounds press, and here they get a view. They run into their jackal, but fail to hold him, and a friendly earth saved as gallant a jackal as the Poona and Kirkee hounds have ever had in front of them. Over four miles of country time to ground was 22 minutes. Home was then the order.

A clerical error in the report of the hunt of the 19th instant should be corrected. The brush on that occation was presented to Mrs. Ditmas.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## THE RAILWAY ALLIANCE.

### The Shipping Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 3.

THE working arrangement reported to have been made between the London and North-Western, Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways was hinted at in these columns some weeks ago as a probable result of the triple alliance of the Great Northern, Great Central, and Great Eastern Railways. At first sight it does not appear quite clearly what advantage the London and North-Western would gain by such an understanding with the Midland. The North-Western has much greater sea-coast tourist traffic than its great rival, and a firm hold on the best of the Irish traffic. Reports have come from Belfast that Heysham has by no means wiped out Fleetwood, and, moreover, the London and North-Western position as regards the passenger traffic to Liverpool is well-nigh impregnable. The West Coast route to Glasgow and Edinburgh is run by the two chief lines in the respective countries, the London and North-Western and the Caledonian, whereas the Midland's partner in the Glasgow traffic (the Glasgow and South-Western) runs for some miles over the rival Caledonian line north of Carlisle. For its connection with Edinburgh the Midland has to rely on the North British Railway, an equal partner in the rival East Coast route. The London and North-Western, again, holds the stronger position in regard to Manchester, and could easily accelerate its service between Euston and London Road. The key to the situation is evidently the long-distance goods traffic to London from Scotland, Yorkshire, Liverpool, Manchester, and the North of Ireland. An alliance between the North-Western, Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, would have only the Great Western as a competitor to Ireland, and the alliance of the "three Greats" to Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the North. It must not be forgotten that the Great Northern caused considerable commotion by running express goods trains with continuous brake fittings and hauled by their famed passenger Atlantics at virtually ordinary goods rates. To do this finer-cut work on two rival routes is deemed to be better than on three. The London and North-Western would get tourist facilities to Derbyshire, the Midlands, and the Cromer district, and the Midland, "per contra," to Blackpool and the North Wales Coast. A good working arrangement between Liverpool, Manchester, and Buxton becomes possible also.

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Mr. John White, of London, in his 75th half-yearly shipping review, dated July 1, remarks that the past six months have established a record in scarcity of shipbuilding orders, low prices of steamers, and depression in freights. The almost complete cessation of orders for new tramp steamers should, however, ultimately benefit both builders and owners, as it will help the freight market to recover and establish a sounder basis for future trading. Prices for new tonnage are now 10 per cent. lower than last year, and for second-hand steamers about 15 per cent. lower. Ship plates, although 10s. per ton cheaper than at the beginning of the year, are still much higher in price than in former periods of depression, and wages also are higher. Freights have continued to decline since the beginning of the year, and although they have in the past been as low or even lower in one direction, they have never been so low at the same time in both directions, outwards and homewards, as they are now, in practically every trade. Mr. White, however, reminds us that a very similar state of things prevailed in 1884, since when there have been many good years in the shipping trade and good years will, he believes, come again. If the restriction in the production of tramps and cargo liners continues until there are again good harvests and active trade throughout the world, the freight market will be the first to respond to the improved conditions.

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Australian mail advices received this week illustrate the wonderful resourcefulness of the Australian pastoralist. Writing on May 26 a South Australian correspondent says:—"We are having lovely growing weather—two or three slight frosts, but nothing to hurt. South Australia is now going to pull through the winter without trouble, but the lower Darling is in a bad way. H——of P——is sending his sheep down to Morgan and thence to the Burra, and railling them from the latter place to Oodnadatta, and from there the sheep will be 'travelled' towards the Queensland border for feed." Only those who have a knowledge of Australian geography can have any idea of what this means. The journey from the Darling to the Burra is no mean feat, but that is a mere trifle compared with the railway journey to the terminus of the Northern Railway, a distance of nearly 600 miles. Even when Oodnadatta is reached not more than half of the distance from the Darling will have been covered. Well may our correspondent adds:—"Rather than have undertaken such a business I would have sold, seen the end, and known its cost." In the old days before the railways were made the sheep would have had to die, as moving them in this wholesale fashion over such immense distance was utterly impossible. From another pastoralist whose property is situated further south we have a report of abundant rains. A letter from Adelaide says that the plains and hills surrounding the capital are clothed in green. It is evident that South Australia is in for another prosperous season, and although both sheep farmers and wheat farmers will have to accept less for their produce than they received last year they will do far from badly. Although the situation in Victoria had been somewhat improved by partial rains, owners of stock were suffering serious loss, for in some districts the drought conditions were as acute as ever. Speculators were buying cattle for a few shillings per head which in a normal season would have been worth as many pounds. As the railway authorities could not furnish sufficient trucks wherewith to transport these purchases to those districts in New South Wales where feed is plentiful, steamers were being chartered at the rate of three per week to carry stock from Melbourne to Newcastle in New South Wales, where green feed is abundant and rates for agistment comparatively low. Letters from the Riverina district of New South Wales also bring further complaints of the dryness of the season. On some stations the reserves of fodder formed in fat seasons have given out and the sheep are being fed on grain and chaff purchased at high rates.

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Compared with six months ago, when it was a matter almost of life or death for the bulls to keep up prices, there is now but a languid interest taken in the total quantity of this wool-year's wool exports from Australia. The season ended last Tuesday, and within a few days the usual Dalgety cablegram may be expected giving the final figures. It looks as if that firm's amended estimate of a clip showing a moderate reduction of about 40,000 bales would be very near the mark. If this should prove to be the case the compiler owes the correctness of his forecast to factors which could hardly have been anticipated by him. Owing to the collapse in the market in the Commonwealth, and also owing to financial troubles, shipments have been delayed, and we are informed that when the mail left 100,000 bales were still lying in the Sydney and Melbourne warehouses. Moreover, fall-woolled sheepskins which ordinarily would have been sell-mongered in colonial establishments and the wool shipped in the scoured state have this year been shipped for realisation in London. These two items combine to account for what may be called the accidental omisson of about 120,000 bales from the Commonwealth's exports of wool for the woolyear 1907-8. On the 23rd ult. the total quantity of Australasian wool afloat was over 66,000 bales, against rather more than 32,000 on the same date last year. As the increase in New Zealand wool afloat is only about 3,500 bales, it will be seen that the Commonwealth contributes nearly 30,000 bales to the gross increase shown above.

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We have heard so much in the way of vague general accusation of trade-mark piracy in China and so little of specific offences in the piece-goods trade that it is quite interesting to receive from Shanghai particulars of what appears to be a flagrant offence. They are vouched for by Messrs. Noel, Murray, and Co., who have seen and examined the offending goods, and who write:—"Our attention has been drawn to a very glaring case of piracy of trade marks, the property of a British firm, which were registered in England, one in January, 1888, and the other in December, 1882, and regularly used here on fine white shirtings imported from Manchester. It is now discovered that a much inferior quality of white shirtings is imported from Japan bearing precisely the same chops, and even the characters for the foreign hong name, which is adding insult to injury. It is to be hoped that the new convention respecting trade marks in China said to have been practically concluded between Great Britain and Japan, will soon put a stop to that sort of thing. There is no question as to the exact reproduction of the chops, for we have photographs of the two cloths bearing them before us." Another grievance against the Japanese is reported to have been removed by the withdrawal of the yarn lottery scheme, so far as China is concerned, by the Cotton Spinners' Association in Japan. Apparently, however, it is to be continued in other markets.

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A valuable appendix to his study on the mortgage debt of Egypt is published by the well-known Belgian authority in Cairo, Dr. Eid, containing an investigation into the total value of Egyptian land. The balance-sheet, as drawn up by Dr. Eid, is highly favourable and indicates that the purchasing power of Egypt should be progressive. The study is opportune inasmuch as an English mortgage bank and mortgage guarantee company are in process of formation, and these will presumably encourage the flow of British capital into Egypt. Calculating by the threefold method of the land tax, the country's exports and the value of its produce in the world's markets, Dr. Eid arrives at the three figures of £E.345,868,000, £E.333,000,000, and £E.361,000,000 as the capital value of a total cultivable area, of 5,640,000 acres. The figures do not tally exactly, but the correspondence is close enough for practical purposes, having regard to the intricacy and independence of the three processes employed. The factors in every case are moderately estimated. Dr. Eid considers it tolerably certain from the increase of past years—even if a much slower rate is the rule in future—that the landed wealth of Egypt should within the next ten years amount to 450 millions. This, he thinks, will be accomplished by the natural means of new capital introduced, the decrease of taxation, the improvement of irrigation, and, above all, the fact that the Egyptian fellah's sole conception of investment and enterprise is rooted by tradition in the land. Dr. Eid makes an interesting allusion to the decreased yield of the feddan, which he explains by the suggestion that a large surface of land recently reclaimed and put under cotton has not yet attained its full productive power. He considers the future of Egypt assured as regards its cotton crop and the European demand for it. The outlook for the sugarcane industry he esteems less promising, owing to the competition of cotton. Profits from cotton have so raised the value of land that sugarcane, which takes four years to mature, cannot be grown on the same soil as heretofore, rents absorbing returns. As a natural consequence the sugar plantations of Egypt are gradually receding farther and farther away southwards before the steady advance of cotton.

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The output of a cotton mill depends appreciably upon the comfort of the operatives. Several cotton manufacturers and spinners have recognised this, and are keeping their mills cool in this hot weather by the simple and inexpensive plan of whitewashing the roofs. It is surprising that this practice is not more generally adopted, not only for cotton mills but for buildings of all kinds. It is true that the roofs are unpleasant to the eye when under a hot sun, but as a rule we do not see much of the roofs unless it be from a considerable distance, in which case the glare loses much of its painfulness. Generally it is found that the roofs only require whitewashing once a year at the beginning of summer. Probably whitened walls are too much to hope for, but in large smoky towns with tall buildings and narrow streets, whitewashed walls would add wonderfully to the brightness, cleanliness, and coolness of many a dingy and stifling purlieu. Incidentally it would doubtless lead to a greatly increased demand for smoke abatement appliances.

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## THE INDIAN COAL TRADE.

### 48 New Companies Registered

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

According to the report of the Registrar of Companies, Bengal, no fewer than 48 new coal concerns were registered during the past twelve months.

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THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 6th June, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,927, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 356. The total earnings from 1st January to 6th June, 1908, were Rs. 62,102, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 9,512.

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THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 6th June, 1908, amounted to Rs. 19,746, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 9,562. The total earnings from 1st January to 6th June, 1908, were Rs. 5,14,360, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 87,185.

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THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 6th June, 1908, amounted to Rs. 7,814, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,852. The total earnings from 1st January to 6th June, 1908, were Rs. 1,46,684, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 19,717.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## THE BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

The third of these gatherings, now one of the recognised institutions of our monsoon season, was held yesterday evening on the Marine Lines Maidan and we are glad to say was well attended. That people should turn out as they do on a doubtful day, such as yesterday was as regards weather, is very encouraging to the Honorary Secretaries; especially is it so in the case of those who have taken the trouble to come in from Malabar Hill.

Well, now to the Sports. The Light Horse parade at 5 a.m., and the subsequent long ride kept many an ardent supporter from competing, not in consideration for himself, no doubt, but for his horse; still, notwithstanding this the entries were quite good and furnished a healthy competition and consequently, it is to be hoped, amusement to the onlookers. The first item in the programme was Tent-pegging for horses and ponies, it is a good event to have and though not particularly interesting to onlookers perhaps, but it is an essential of the sports. All the results will be given later on in the usual way and therefore the events will only be dealt with in a general way. The second event, the Obstacle Race, furnished not a little anxiety, not to speak of hard labour, to the Secretaries, as the paper screen one of the, in fact the principal obstacle, found difficult in withstanding the heavy breezes that occasionally swept over the maidan. However, with the aid of willing helpers, evidently adepts at the art of hammer and nails, the screen was fixed up and a field of some 14 faced the starter. The obstacle consisted of a hurdle, a paper screen, and another hurdle. A bit of a delay occurred at the paper screen but eventually Mr. Owen Symons persuaded his pony not to be silly and, coming through first, won. The affinity race was complicated but was nobly undertaken by four couples and they all did excellently well. Mr. Rumbold and Mr. Symons were undoubtedly best at the "budlee" business and got off with a good start, winning comfortably, but it was not so with Captain and Mrs. Nash and Mrs. McCausland and Mrs. Barraclough, that is the winning part; it was a neck and neck race and the order was Mr. Barraclough, Captain Nash, Mrs. McCausland and Mrs. Nash; Mrs. Mc.Causland and her partner therefore securing second place. The Bending Race bare back was a good event and well supported and was eventually won by Mrs. Barraclough. The Ladies Nomination was something in the carpentering line, and very well they handled the hammer and nails; in fact some of the ladies might well have rendered valuable help with the paper screen before mentioned. Well there was just that little bit of skimping of the last nail in one or two cases that was fatal, resulting in what should have been a square or an approach to it arriving in rather a dishevelled and unrecognisable condition. However, Mrs. Rumbold with great skill fashioned almost a photograph frame and Mr. Boothby carried it home beautifully, with the result that they were the winners. This now brings us to the last event, the Pony Scurry, for which there were four starters, and it was won by Mr. Ayscough's "Little Flick" ridden by Mr. Graham. It is hoped that members of the Gymkhana and their friends will continue to give them support by their presence as, after all, there is nothing like a good audience to help things along. Before we close we must give a word of thanks to the Bombay Light Horse for providing a Sergeant and three troopers to keep the ground. It was hardly fair to ask Mr. Gell for the usual assistance at the present time and, therefore, Major Cuffe kindly gave permission for four of his corps to undertake the duties, and the thanks of all are due to these four gentleman who so kindly did so.

The Band of the 116th Mahrattas, by the kind permission of Col. H. Mead and Officers, played during the afternoon and were a welcome addition to the programme.

The following are the results and details of the programme.

INDIVIDUAL TENT PEGGING.—HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Machie | 1 |
| Mr. Center | 2 |

PONIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Boothby | 1 |
| Mr. Pratt | 2 |

OBSTACLE RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Owen Symons | 1 |
| Capt. Machie | 2 |
| Mr. Reid | 3 |

AFFINITY RACE,—Ladies and gentlemen to ride together, over given course, to flags where they dismount, change horses, and ride back over same course. First couple home to win.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Rumbold, Mr. Symons | 1 |
| Mrs. McCausland, Mr. Barraclough | 2 |

BENDING RACE (BAREBACK) HORSES OR PONIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Barraclough | 1 |
| Major Pitman | 2 |
| Mr. Scott | 3 |

LADIES' NOMINATION.—Gentlemen to ride given course, carrying four pieces of wood, a hammer and 4 nails, to where syces are standing, dismount, and go to their partners, who are to nail the pieces of wood into the form of a square; when the square is completed, the gentlemen to return over same course carrying the square. Gentlemen not to assist in the making of the square. First home with square complete to win.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Rumbold, Mr. Boothby | 1 |
| Mrs. McCausland, Mr. Barraclough | 2 |

PONY SCURRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Graham on "Little Flick" | 1 |
| Mr. Griffin on "Arbitration" | 2 |
| Mr. Symons on "Ortolan" | 3 |

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## CRICKET.

### Poona Gymkhana vs. Poona Combined Colleges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

This match opened this afternoon on an almost unplayable wicket due to the soaking occasioned by overnight's rain. It remained clear for some time during the progress of the game, but towards the evening rain came down and put a stop to further proceedings. The match will be continued to-morrow.

The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major Arnold, b Gurjar | 3 |
| Mr. Airy, c Niphadkar, b Sanjana Gujar | 0 |
| Mr Swinburne, c Niphadker b Gurjar | 9 |
| Capt. Bowle stumped | 0 |
| Major Field, not out | 47 |
| Capt. Currie, b Shivaji | 21 |
| Colonel Masse, c and b Shivaji | 1 |
| Mr. Savage, Capt. Rutter, Mr. Stone — To bat. | |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 143 |

# MONSOON RACE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 22.

The Secunderabad Monsoon Meeting opened with great eclat to-day, the attendance being large compared with previous years. The sporting community were much in evidence.

There was one unfortunate incident, however, which marred the day's sport, viz., the peremptory destroyal of Dandy, who sustained a broken leg by falling at the second last fence in the first race.

Mr. Knowles Jaskson, on Matchlock, also came to grief at the same fence, causing this popular Secretary's retirement for the rest of the day.

All the favourites justified their reputation, with the exception of Bell Dhu, who could only obtain an indifferent third place, Capt. Houston's Yuba winning the big event of the day, in great style.

Colonel Vizard was in the Judge's box and Mr. Crawford in his usual place, as Starter.

Details:—

THE JULY HURDLE RACE FOR HORSES.—Rs. 175 to winner, Rs. 50 to second and Rs. 25 to third. Distance—1 1-2 miles, over 6 flights of hurdles.

Capt. Houston's b aus g Goldfinder, 10st...Wilson 1
Mr Meade's b aus g Light of Asia, 10st, Mr Vanneck 2

Also ran:—Matchlock 11st, and Dandy 11st.

To a good start, Light of Asia, with Matchlock, led over the first fence. At two furlongs, Light of Asia was displaced by Dandy, and at second last fence, Matchlock led over and fell, Dandy following suit, the latter breaking his leg and thus causing his immediate destroyal.

Lieut. Jackson riding Matchlock, was carried off the course severely shaken and Mr. Kennworthy, riding his own horse, Dandy, escaped with a slight shaking.

Won by 3 lengths.

Time—3 min. 10 1/5 secs.

Betting:—3 to 1Dandy and Goldfinder, 3 to 1 Matchlock, and 6 to 1 Light of Asia.

THE HELTER SKELTER PLATE.—Rs. 150 to the winner, Rs. 30 to second, and Rs. 20 to third. Bona fide Arabs. Distance—2 1/2 furlongs.

Worcestershire Regiment Club's b a g Sinbad, 10st 7lbs.....Gibbs 1
181st Hyderabad Lancers' g a g Dynamite, 10st 7lbs.....Mr. Stubbs 2
Mr. C. C. Stapledon's ch a g Little Tim, 10st 7lbs.....Capt Ritchie 3

Also ran:—Rupert 11st 2lbs, Fahudah 10st 10lbs, Express 11st 1lb, Emblem 10st 7lbs, Rubberneck 10st 7lbs, and Chain 9st 7lbs.

All raced in a bunch, Sinbad showing out as distinct winner from the start and finishing by one and a half lengths to spare; half a length between second and third. Time—35 4/5 seconds.

Betting:—Evens on Simbad, 2 to 1 Rupert, 6 to 1 Fahudah and Dynamite, and 10 to 1 the rest.

TALLY-HO HURDLE RACE FOR PONIES.

Rs. 150 to the winner, Rs. 30 to second and Rs. 20 to third. Distance—One mile one furlong, over 5 flights.

Capt. Forster's b aus g Lorada II, 10st 9lbs, Thomas. 1
Major Hayes' ch aus g Fishook, 10st 3lbs, Northmore 2
Mr. Pinhey's ch aus m Lady, 11st 8lbs, Owner 3

Also ran:—Gunboat 10st 12lbs, The Joker 9st 5lbs, Playboy, 8st 14lbs, and Peterpan, 7st 11lbs.

Fishook, pulling hard, negotiated the first fence, and led to two furlongs, where Lady challenged him, and both led over the second last fence together; then Lorada joined the pair, and the final jump was taken by the trio abreast, Lorada being ridden well by Thomas.

Won by half a length, a neck separating second and third.

Time—3 min 20 secs.

Betting:—6 to 4 Lorada and Lady; and 6 to 1 Gunboat, Joker, Playboy and Peterpan.

SECUNDERABAD TRADES ASSOCIATION PURSE.—Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third. For horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Capt. Houston's ch eng m Yuba, 9st 3lbs Forster 1
Maj. Tudorors b aus g The White Knight, 9st Owner 2
Mr. Hughes' br aus g Belldhu, 10st. 7lbs.....Cox 3

Also ran:—"M. P." 10st 10lbs, The Earl 10st 7lbs, George 10st 3lbs, Embrace 9st, Glenfield 10st 10lb Phryne 8st 10lbs.

Yuba jumped away, with the lead, with White Knight in close attendance. This order was kept throughout, Yuba winning with ease by 3 lengths; 2 lengths dividing second and third.

Time—1 min. 20 sec.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Belldhu, 4 to 1 against Yuba, The Earl, and The White Knight, and 6 to 1 against the others.

ALL PONY PLATE.—Rs. 175 to the winner, Rs. 50 to second and Rs. 25 to third. For ponies. Distance—5 furlongs.

Major Barlow's ch eng g Idleness. 10st 13lbs, Major Tudor 1
Capt. Houston's ch aus m Carmenita, 9st 9lbs, Forster 2
Mr. Robinson's b aus m Varalette, 9st 9lbs... 3

Also ran:—Belle Olaf 9st 5lbs, PhilPalm 9st 2lbs, and Adieu 8st 2lbs.

Varalette jumped away leading by 3 lengths and going a great cracker, kept the lead till two the furlongs when the favorite worked to the front and disputed position with Varalette. Carmenita then began to show out, and a splendid race ensued at the distance, Idleness coming away and winning by 4 lengths from Caomimta, Varnletta falling into third place.

Time—1 min. 7 secs.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Idleness, 3 to 1 against Carmenita and Phil Palm and 5 to 1 the others.

THE DESERT BORN PLATE.—Rs. 175 to the winner, Rs. 50 to second, Rs. 25 to third. For Arab ponies. Distance—6 furlongs.

Hajee Osman Sait's ch a h William Rufus, 10st 2lbs.....Thomas 1
Capt Hodgkinson's b a h King Cobweb, 11st 9lbs, Northmore 2
Mr Rees' gr a g Afsur, 10st 3lbs.....Kennaugh 3

Also ran:—Pinkil 11st; Kazban 10st 12lbs; and Young Prince 5st 11b.

After several false starts, Kazban and Afsur went to the front with William Rufus lying third and kept this position till the distance, when the favourite came through, winning easily by three and a half lengths. A great race between King Cobweb and Afsur ensued resulting in the former getting second place, with three-fourths of a length in hand.

Time—1 min. 26 1-5 secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 on William Rufus 4 to 1 against Afsur and Young Prince, 6 to 1 King Cobweb and 10 to 1 the others.

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## THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The business of the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 27th ultimo, terminated last night, when the Sessions was formally dissolved.

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# FOOTBALL.

## Harwood League.

That the Royal Scots "B" would come off victorious in their encounter with the Bombay Gymkhana, no one doubted but all expected a good fight out of it and their anticipations were amply justified. It was more than an average exhibition of football that was witnessed last evening, and though the Scots played more the offensive game, yet two goals cannot be said to be the margin of difference in the strength of the two teams and one point would have been nearer the mark.

A clear though cloudy sky had attracted to the Mud Sports on the Marines Lines maidan a large portion of the usual spectators, and the attendance, outside the soldier element, was rather poor. With only a slight drizzle since the last game, the Cooperage ground was in excellent condition, permitting the combatants to display their best offensive or defensive tactics. An adverse wind, now and again, was blowing fiercely, and the apology for the failure of the civilians to play up to the standard of their first half's game may be found in this, though many an eye-witness may put down this excuse as a lame one.

Ward and Morris were back again at their old posts yesterday and Haine played left-half. Rollo, an old footballer, in knickers for the first time this season, was centre-half, while Sims took up the position of inside-left in place of Burnett, who is away at Nasik. Except for these changes, the Gymkhana had the same men as on the previous occasion, but there was a great improvement in combination and passing. This was chiefly noticeable during the first half, but during the succeeding period, the want of practice in the new men was apparent and this lost them some good openings.

The Scots had their usual players but their game last evening surpassed many a past exhibition of theirs. Their forwards were full of pluck, the halves all keenness and the backs always ready. They passed skilfully and their shooting was excellent, while as to combination, no defect could be advanced. The Scots always know what they are about, and as such deserve their win.

A report of the game would not be complete without a mention of the clever saves of the two goal-keepers. Underdown was challenged on only three or four occasions, while his opponent at the other end, Thompson, had very little rest allowed him. He was peppered with continual volleys, and the second goal scored off him was a bit of ill-luck, for as he cleared a shot from Ross, he slipped and the ball passed in through his hands. The game could not be dismissed without some mention of Ward's play at back, he repeatedly saving the side and kicking excellently.

At the stroke of six, the Scots who were defending the Bandstand goal kicked off and, an invasion from their right wing having been repulsed, the Gymkhana right returned the attack and Abbott sent a missile, which Underdown in clearing fell, and luckily the ball took a wide curve and a corner was the only result. This having brought no advantage, the Scots again secured the leather and Ward saved a dangerous rush. The Gymkhana again threatened and were awarded a second corner, but the ball was shot behind the flags. The ball was back at the Gymkhana end and a volley from Parkes was cleared by Thompson. Then from the kick-in, the civilian left wing took up the ball and Moir centered to Abbott, who sent a clean shot but Underdown was ready for it. For a fourth time the ball was on the Gymkhana ground and as Thompson came forward to save, Ross sent the ball between the flags to score. Play continued on the same ground and grew very excited on the right half of it. Ross again sent a stinger but Thompson was not to be beaten a second time this half. Keeping on the same field, Anderson had two wide shots and many a corner was secured, which were, however, unproductive of any score. A volley from Ross having passed over the bar, the Gymkhana broke away with the ball and some pretty play was seen from the right wing, and a shot from Evans was cleared by Underdown. The ball then was kicking all all over the field. Bussey sent a long shot but the military custodian was prepared for it. Parkes, at the other end, assailed the posts but the ball passed wide of the right post. A second missile from the same quarter was cleared by Thompson. A third one from Finnigan also met the same fate. At half time, the ball was on the Scots' ground, and the Gymkhana outside-left was skilfully handling it. Score:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Scots "B" | 1 Goal. |
| Bombay Gymkhana | Nil. |

On change of sides, even exchanges were witnessed for the first five minutes and then a dangerous position having been cleared by Ward, the Gymkhana tried to rush for the other end but had to retire before the military backs. Evans was immediately upon it but Rollo failed to take up a pass from him. The Scots then resumed the aggressive and Parkes passed to Anderson, whose shot Thompson cleared. A second attack was beaten through Bussey. Shortly a volley came from Ross, and Thompson in clearing slipped and the ball dribbled in the nets from his hands. The Gymkhana left, headed by Moir, again broke away but were not allowed to proceed far. The ball now was mostly in midfield, going out often. Good passing was witnessed from the Scots while the backs at both ends kicked long and effectively. Then the ball was confined to the Gymkhana ground, where play was of a contested order. Anderson had a good opening but was a bit slow. The civilians tried to break through and, though succeeding in that attempt, were not allowed to pass the opposing backs. Just as full time was piping, a shot from Lakin was slightly wide. Score:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Scots "B" | 2 Goals. |
| Bombay Gymkhana | Nil. |

TEAMS.

R. SCOTS "B"

Goal.—Underdown.
Backs—Foster, Taylor.
Half-backs—Lakin, Finnigan (capt.), Hill.
Forwards—Parkes, Anderson, McConnell, G. Ross, Wright.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Goal—Thompson.
Backs—Morris, Ward (Capt).
Half-Backs—Haines, Rollo, Bussey.
Forwards—Moir, Sims, Abots, Thompson, Evans.
Referee.—Sergeant Watts.

LEAGUE TABLE.

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | Goals. F. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Scots "B" | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 2 | 18 |
| Royal Scots "A" | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 11 |
| Royal G. Artillery | 8 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 10 |
| Y. M. C. A. | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 7 |
| Bombay Gymkhana | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 6 |
| Commercial Gymkhana | 7 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 6 |
| Govt. Telegraphs | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 4 |
| Rovers F. C. | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 0 |

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# POLICE COURT.

## THE "BANDE MATARAM" CASE.

### Smart Sentences.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, afternoon, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case which was known as the "Bande Mataram" disturbance case, and which had arisen in connection with the hearing of the sedition charge against the editor and publisher of the "Hind Swarajia," Tribhovandas P. Mangrolewala, on 30th May, in the vicinity of the Court-compound. Mangrolewala has since been sentenced by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In the present case, there were originally eight persons charged: (1) Liladhar Motichand, 30; (2) Lalchand Dharsi, 30; (3) Karsandas Jetha, 26; (4) Dwarkadas Damodar, 21; (5) Jethashankar Naggi, 22; (6) Jivanlal Jethashankar, 18; (7) Dungarsi Mulji, 17; and (8) Ujamsi Khushal, 17. Of these, Nos. 1, 2, and 8 remained to be disposed of No. 6 has absconded; a warrant of arrest has been out against him. Nos. 3 and 5 were fined Rs. 20 each the other day. The charge against Nos. 4 and 7 was withdrawn.

For the defence of No. 2, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, appeared; for the defence of Nos. 1 and 8 appeared Mr. T. P. Mahuvakar, pleader. Judgment was pronounced by Mr. Dracup in respect of these remaining accused.

The Magistrate, in the course of his decision, said that the accused Nos. 1, 2 and 8 were charged under Section 151 of the Penal Code, with knowingly joining or continuing in an assembly of five or more persons, likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly had been lawfully commanded to disperse. The evidence showed that on the 30th May, there was a large crowd of about 800 people assembled in the Court of Mr. Aston to witness the proceedings in the "Hind Swarajia" sedition case. When the accused was about to be removed, at the end of the hearing, several of the persons got up on the benches, and began cheering and making a great noise. The Police cleared the people, and sent them downstairs in the compound. When they get there, they surrounded the prison-van, which was standing near the lock-up, and started shouting "Bande Mataram" and other cries, waving their umbrellas and handkerchiefs, and became very disorderly. The Police Officers on duty ordered them to disperse. They would not go away, and again started shouting "Bande Mataram" behaving in a most defiant and aggressive manner. Repeated orders to disperse were disobeyed by them; the Police were compelled to drive them out. Getting at the compound gate, some of the crowd began throwing stones at the Police, and Inspector Favel, Sub-Inspector Guider, and Policeman 188A were struck. Orders for arrests were then issued; these three accused, along with the other five, were arrested. As regarded No. 1, Liladhar Motichand, it had been clearly established that he took a leading and most prominent part in the disturbance in the Court. When the people were being cleared out of the Court by the Police, he was seen by Inspector Shaw instigating the people not to go downstairs; he actually held out his arms to stop them. In the compound, he took up a prominent position; he created a deal of a row by striking the ground with a piece of red-rope he held in his hand. He was most defiant and threatening. What he shouted out, the crowd re-echoed. He threw the stone which struck Mr. Guider. No. 2, Lalchand Dharsi, was also in front of the crowd, near the prison-van; he was waving his umbrella in the air and shouting "Bande Mataram." No 1 had behaved in a most disgraceful way; he gave the lead to the other members of the assembly, who were probably influenced by his conduct and example. No 1 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment; No. 2, who had called evidence of his good character had no business to be in a crowd of this character if he was a respectable man as the evidence in his behalf would make him out to be. At any rate he should have gone away, when called upon by the Police to do so, and should have set a better example to others. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. About No. 8, Ujamsi Khushal, there was only the evidence of Police Naik No. 1515, Ramchandra Krishnaji. The accused was at the gate with a bundle of newspapers under his arm shouting out "Hind Swarajia." When ordered to go away he ran off shouting "Bande Mataram" at the top of his voice. He was on that account, arrested by the policeman. Having regard to these facts, it could not be held that he was a member of the assembly; he was only selling newspapers to people on the road. He was therefore, found not guilty of the charge; he was acquitted under Section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

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## JEMS FROM FOREIGN LODES.

When the Englishman deserts his native land for oreign climes he is staggered. Not at the scenery, the life, the prevalence of chicken on the menu, or even the hotel prices, but at the fact that his native tongue is spoken so universally. The foreigner, on the other hand, who survives to reach our shores must regard us as the most inhospitable people in the world, for, saving in the case of those enterprising towns such as Hastings—the scene of the first presonally conducted tour from France in 1066—where guide books in French are obtainable gratis, he discovers that practically no sort of provision is made for the man who relies on his native tongue within our boundaries.

The foreigner is an enthusiast in airing his English, and we are duly grateful, but there are times when his enthusiasm almost outruns his linguistic capacity and then—we are more than grateful.

To err is human, and at time the clever Continental linguist proves his humanity in a manner that is most entertaining. The trifling error that occurred in a handbook advertising a Continental seaside resort in which it was stated that the English chaplains are yearly appointed by the "Society for the Prorogation of the Gospel" might happen at any time and in any country, but the same can scarcely be said of the announcement made in a local guide that tourists to Norway will probably read with amusement, "and numberless the strangers are, who have mounted their Codax to pocket a phot of an sepulchral hill of old, the like of which is not to be found."

Apropos of local guide books one of the most entertaining, if it is still on the market, must surely be that mentioned by Mr. Eustace Reynolds-Ball, dealing with the Baalbak Acropolis, in which Elijah was described as "This confounded prophet who came to Baal," and in which, apropos of the Cedars of Lebanon, it is remarked, "The scenery is delightful, and enchanting. The sea from afar look like a vast, beautiful prairie, and Besheri, with the mountains that surround it from all directions, make the view so nice."

Notwithstanding the statement concerning the strangers who "mounted their Codax to pocket a phot," Norway would appear to have made very considerable strides in the English tongue in the last twenty years judging from a notice that appeared on a barber's door at the time the Kaiser visited Trondhjem in the eighties. It ran as follows: "Important Noddis. Ladyah and Sheatlemuns and Beobles. In consequents ob ze visit ob ze Kaiser Wilhems I hab glosed de biznes on de ockhasion. Hare cuts and schafes and all usual Bisnes 2 Morro Mornick. Bes Our Vaterland. By Order."

In Zermatt in July and August the English language is so prevalent that the following notice that appeared outside a shoemaker's shop a little time ago was positively refreshing: "Pay attention to this," it read. "Visitors are kindly invited to brought your boots self to the schoemaker, then they are frequently nagled by the Portier, and that is very damageable for boots and kosts the same price." For the benefit of the Innocent Abroad, who, in popular parlance, is gravelled for the meaning of the word "nagled," it may be explained that the same is a new and original method of writing "nailed," and that the announcement is a most "damageable" comment upon the ways of hotel porters.

Apropos of hotels, some of the advertisements setting forth their attraction in what the landlord regards as the King's English amply repay their perusal. Of a certain Danish hotel, for example, it was written as follows: "The hotels charmingly situation, surrounded of a nice garden the good cuisine, the kindly accommodation with moderate charge and good conveyances with easy occasion for salmon and trout fishing, the ascending of the surrounding mountains has done this place well known and praised of all travellers. N.B.—The landlord is spoken English very good."

Doubtless, the statement has to be read twice to arrive at its meaning, but as a test of ingenuity it is as clear as daylight in comparison with the following effusion emanating from Paris: "Gentlemen who come in this hotel not say anything about their meals they will be charged for, and if they should say beforehand that they are going out to breakfast or dinner, and if they say that they not have anything to eat they will be charged or unless they bring it to the notice of the manager. And no fuss

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Simla, July 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Grainger, M.D., I.M.S., (Bengal), have been replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Lieutenant A. H. Seagrim, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment in the civil police.

The services of Captain R. F. Steel, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieutenant R. Foster, 1 A, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment from 1st July.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. C. E. V. Goument, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th July.

Mr. W. A. Bagley ceased to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 11th July.

Mr. Barian Alfred Harris is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

The following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department, are made :—G. T. I. Oliver, to be Superintending Engineer 2nd class, temporary rank ; W. B. Starky, to be Superintending Engineer 3rd class, temporary rank ; T. Butler, to Superintending Engineer, 1st class, permanent ; C. H. Hutton, to be Superintending 2nd class permanent ; K. C. Banarji, to be Superintending Engineer 3rd class permanent ; and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank ; M. J. Scobie, to be Chief Engineer 1st class, permanent ; G. G. White, to be Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank ; W. B. Gwyther, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st class, permanent and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank ; A. J. Scratchley, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank ; B. K. Finnimore, to be Superintending Engineer. 2nd class, permanent ; A. E. Silk, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd class temporary rank ; A. E. Rose, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd class temporary rank ; A. W. E. Standley, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank ; W. McM. Swept, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank ; R. P. Russell, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank ; S.G., R.E. Rivett-Carnac, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank ; W. G. Wood, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank ; P. G. Jacobs, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major D. B. Blakeway, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, was placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, in addition to his own duties from the 29th June to the 11th July, both days inclusive.

Major C. Archer, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, was placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department from the 29th June to the 11th July, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Pritchard, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, was placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department from the 29th June to the 11th July, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. H. Grant, C.I.E., a political Agent of the 3rd class, was placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, from the 20th June to the 11th July, both days inclusive.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W I Bryning, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 24th of June.

The following substantive pro tempore appointments are made, with effect from the 6th of July : Mr J B Brunyate, I C S, to be sub pro tempore Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department. Mr R A Mant, I C S, to be sub pro tempore Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, in charge of the Military Finance Branch, and Mr W M Hailey I C S, to be sub pro tempore Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department.

Mr C O Slacke, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd of July.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE.)

The following reversions of Deputy Examiners of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the 3rd June, the date on which Mr. W. Mathie, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, rejoined for duty from privilege leave :—Mr. R. W. Dover, officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, to revert to Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade. Mr. R. Hassey, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade to revert to his substantive appointment.

The undermentioned officer is granted an extension of furlough in India :—Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. J. Richardson, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, (M.C.). for one year, with effect from the 4th June.

The following officiating promotions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the dates specified :—

From the 25th May, the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Captain R. H. B. Anderson's combined leave—Captain E. B. Peacock, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class. Captain E. S. J. Anderson, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class. Captain W. V. Richards, Assistant Military Accountant 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant 1st class. Lieutenant A. G. Murray, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

From the 2nd June the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Captain H. F. Shairp's combined leave—Captain H. C. Szczepanski. Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class. Captain L. F. G. S. Wylde, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class. Lieutenant G. H. Morgan, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation), to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

From the 10th June the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Major C. N. Baker's combined leave—Major F. W. Bagshawe, Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class. Captain D. A. B. Will, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class. Captain A. W. Daldy, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class. Captain G. W. Ross Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class. Captain C. J. G. Bird, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant. 1st class. Lieutenant R. H. S. Whitchurch, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation), to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. B. Robertson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, "pro tempore," is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 3rd July vice the Honourable Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., I.C.S., who assumed, on that date, the permanent office on an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., an Under-Secretary in the Department of Commerce and Industry, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th July.

Mr. H. C. Gowan, B.A., I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will officiate as Under-Secretary in the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 30th July during the absence of Mr. Gubbay on leave, or until further orders.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hudson, C.I.E. 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawal Pindi Division, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Bingley, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, Deputy Secretary, placed on special duty, with effect from the 14th July.

Lieutenant-General Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army Commanding 8th (Lucknow) Division, to officiate in command of the Northern Army. Dated 26th May.

The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified

Wyndham George Strover,—6th June

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India :—Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant R. F. W. Ashworth, 1st Assistant Superintendent of Army Clothing, from 1st July to 12th November on private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made in the Royal Indian Marine by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 20th May :—To be Assistant Engineer, William Edward Edge.

Mr. H. B. Holmes, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is temporarily promoted from Class I, grade 3, to Class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. F. Calderbank Works Manager of the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is promoted from grade 4 to grade 3 of class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April.

The following promotion among and Chief and Superintending Engineers are ordered, with effect from the 15th July.

McHutchin, to be Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary Supernumerary; Dallas, J. E. to be Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary ; Gwyther, H. T. be Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary; and Walton, Lieutenant-Colonel, E.W., R.E., Superintending Engineer, and 2nd Class, temporary.

## CANON HENSON AND EPISCOPAL AUTHORITY.

Canon H. Hensley Henson reviews in the "Nation" the book, "Anglican Liberalism," to which we recently called attention. He especially discusses Dr. Hastings Rashdall's article on "Clerical Liberalism."

"Dr. Rashdall," writes the Canon, "says wisely and truly that 'no man can profitably minister in a church in which there is not a large body of common belief, feeling, and aspiration between himself and the religious community—at least some considerable part of the community—whose devotion he leads, whom he instructs from the pulpit, whose moral and religious life he endeavours to stimulate and to guide.' (p. 103). To the inevitable question, Who shall determine in any given case whether or not this measure of agreement exists ? Dr. Rashdall replies that 'the responsibility must rest with the individual who applies for orders, and with the individual Bishop who ordains.'

BISHOPS AND CLERICAL ORTHODOXY.

"It may fairly be objected to this that it shifts responsibility for the clergyman's orthodoxy from the Church to the Bishop, and introduces into the system a perilous element of uncertainty. Ought a Bishop to be free to substitute for the legal standards of faith some other demand which better satisfies his own notion of right clerical belief. Can he rightly go behind the individual's profession of assent, and insist on supplementing it with a series of doctrinal interrogations drafted by himself ? Will it not follow that the terms of subscription will vary from diocese to diocese, and the highest function of the spiritual society be surrendered to the unchecked individualism of the Bishops ? At least it must be admitted that if so vast a power is to be vested in the individual Bishop, the importance attaching to episcopal appointments is immensely enhanced.

"It is here that the extreme peril of the Church of England really lies. Many causes combine to exalt episcopal authority. The decay of legal discipline has almost compelled recourse to the only available substitute for the obsolete law, viz., the spiritual authority regarded as inherent in the successor of the Apostles as such. The old causes from which historically have sprung the power of hierarchies and the claims of priesthoods are present and as potent as ever. Even latitudinarian Bishops incline to magnify their office ; and every politician would be heartily pleased if he could simplify politics by submerging the Church in the Episcopal bench. Behind all lies the fascinating dream of mediaevalism, suggested at every turn by the archaic phrases and vestures of ancient office. There is a solidarity of professional interest which subtly leads the clergy to support the spiritual autocracy of Bishops. Denominational self-expression in the Church of England can hardly avoid an episcopalian form.

BISHOPS WHO DON'T HELP.

"The extension of Anglicanism is pictorially represented by the waxing number of Bishops, and it is hard not to carry back old senses into the old forms of 'Catholic' order. Thus it has come to be the case that the future of 'Anglican Liberalism' mainly turns on the type of men who are raised to Episcopal office. Dr. Rashdall, like Professor Burkitt, writes in a strain of depression. He complains that no help comes from the Bench, even when help might fairly be expected, that the supply of able candidates for orders is failing, that the training of such candidates as exist is to a great extent illiberal, that the Bishops encourage rather than restrain the narrow professionalism of the theological colleges, that the laity are rapidly going away from the Church. He does not doubt the ultimate and speedy triumph of 'Liberalism,' but whether the triumph will be compatible with any form of Christianity.

"'The eventual triumph of Liberalism—on its destructive side—in the world at large is certain ; the triumph of Liberal Christianity, or even Liberal Religion, is, alas ! not as well assured. Liberalism will triumph, whether the clergy become Liberal or not. That any form of religion can exercise a wide influence without a clergy to teach it history supplies us with no reason for supposing. Liberal religion cannot prevail without a Liberal clergy. "Like priest, like people." ' (p. 133)."

## BY THE WAY.

DR. HENRY JACKSON.

Dr. Henry Jackson, the Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, who has just received the Order of Merit, is the founder, with Mr. Archer-Hind, of the Cambridge School of Platonism. Oxford Platonists are inclined to suspect the Cambridge School of depreciating them as sciolists, and their resentment sometimes takes quaint shapes. Once when Dr. Jackson was dining at the "high table" at New College, Oxford, Pater, who was also a guest that night, mentioned that he had just completed his terminal course of lectures, which he afterwards published as "Plato and Platonism." Dr. Jackson expressed astonishment that he could cover such a vast range in a single term. Were his pupils really able to grasp it ? "Oh," said Pater with his sardonic smile, "I just tell them that Plato is not such a fool as he looks, and all their difficulties vanish."

THE PROFESSOR AND HIS GUESTS.

Dr. Jackson is wonderfully popular with the undergraduate society of Trinity College. Once a year he entertains the college boats, and it is "a great night." As the evening advances he puts on a pair of blue spectacles, for the room grows dense with smoke, and pours forth a perpetual stream of anecdote in inimitable style. He was preparing for one of these festive occasions when he received a call from a distinguished ecclesiastic, an Oxford man, who holds strong views on the Temperance question. Seeing his visitor eye with disfavour a long array of bottles, Dr. Jackson asked his guy, "How much whisky have I got in, Coe, besides this ?" "There are a dozen bottles in the bin, sir ; and I have ordered up half a dozen more." "Oh, well, make it a dozen." Then, turning to his visitor, Dr. Jackson explained, "I have got a friend coming in this evening, and I shouldn't like to be short." The horrified ecclesiastic, whenever he told the incident afterwards, used to exclaim, throwing up his eyes, "I had heard wild stories of Porson, but this surpassed everything !"

THE SOURCES OF RUSKIN'S INSPIRATION.

Mr. E. T. Cook, one of the editors of the great Library Edition of Ruskin's works, has been telling a "Book Monthly" interviewer that the Bible, Plato, and Dante were Ruskin's three constant books of study : "He made it (said Mr. Cook) a daily exercise to study closely a certain amount of the Bible and to translate a certain amount of Plato. The references to the Bible which occur in Ruskin's writings are innumerable. He never used a Concordance, but I have only come upon a few instances where he made a slip. He seldom gives the actual words of a passage, but uses its meaning to illustrate something he has to say. Whenever he does quote the words of Scripture he does it correctly, which shows his wonderful memory." The thing that has struck Mr. Cook most in connexion with Ruskin is his "untiring industry." The real secret of the mass of work which Ruskin got through was, Mr. Cook thinks, early rising.

3,600 MILES.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1903 is under agreements with Canadian Government for the construction and operation of a line of railway across Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, wholly within Canadian territory, of an estimated mileage of main line of 3,600 miles. In addition to this there will be constructed several branch lines of considerable length and importance, including a line from the main line southerly 199 miles to Fort William and Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, for the purpose of reaching navigation on the Great Lakes ; also from the main line southerly about 229 miles to North Bay or Gravenhurst, in the Province of Ontario, to make connexion with the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and another line from the main line southerly to Montreal. Branch lines are proposed as well to Brandon, Regina, Prince Albert and Calgary, and to Dawson in the Yukon Territory.

"SEVILLE ORANGES."

Each year larger quantities of bitter oranges are being sent from the Malaga district to Seville for shipment to the United Kingdom, the growers finding (according to the British Consul) that they obtain higher prices when shipping them from that port under the name of "Seville oranges." The crop last year was a large one, and prices ranged from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per case c.i.f. London and Liverpool. Exports, however, proved smaller than those of 1906, with the result that considerable quantities remained in Malaga, which, in view of the small probabilities of sales so late in the season, were peeled by the growers, who use the fruit for feeding their cattle and find a ready sale for the dried peel in Northern Germany, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia. The British market seems to be a very small consumer of this article.

THE RACE FOR MOTOR-RECORDS.

To judge from the speed of 121·6 miles an hour reached by Mr. A. Lee Guinness during the recent motor-car trials on Saltburn Sands, this course is little less speedy than the world-famous beachtrack on the coast cost of Florida, on which so many sensational speed-feats have been performed. It was on this course, which runs for 100 miles by the side of the sea and is almost as hard and smooth as a billiard-table, that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, (jun.,) covered in January 1904 a mile in 39sec. (over 92 miles an hour). Since this feat, which was considered phenomenal at the time, records have had a bad time in Florida. A year later, on January 30, 1905, Mr. Arthur Macdonald travelled a mile in 34 2-5sec., more than 104 miles an hour. In the following January Mr. Stanley, on a steam-car, brought the time down to 31 4-5sec ; and three days later a speed of two miles a minute was exceeded for the first time, when Mr. Marriott, on a Darracq car, placed the record at the startling figure 28 1-5sec., representing a speed of 127 2-3 miles an hour.

THE GOLF CHAMPION.

[James Braid won the Open Golf Championship at Prestwick for the fourth time, after suffering a check in the Cardinal bunker that would have demoralised many first-class players.]

Braid Braid, champion Braid,
Wha daur meddle wi' you ?
Three times, four times, cock of your trade,
Jamie, we're proud of you.

Smiter, putter, skeeliest tutor,
Here's to your two-ninety-one :
Even in the Cardinal who said "Fouter"?
There was the victory won.

Nerve, Braid, nerve, pluck, and brawn
Made you a winner quadruple ;
Nervier, pluckier, brawnier, man,
Tak it again ; dinna scruple !

—"Glasgow Herald."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot : 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## MEN AND MATTERS.

ROYALTY AT STAFFORD HOUSE.

The ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland in honour of the King and Queen will rank as one of the most brilliant, most largely-attended, and most successful of the functions that have ever been held at Stafford House. The number of invitations issued for the dinner which preceded the ball was, comparatively speaking, limited, only the personal friends of their Majesties being present. The Queen as usual looked charming in a toilette of white and silver, with a magnificent diamond tiara, and many rows of pearls round her neck. The King's wish that the gentlemen should wear frock dress was universally observed. The King himself wore the star and ribbon of the Garter as decorations, and the Garter round his left leg. The Princess Victoria, who, I thought, seemed much more buoyant of spirit than usual, was gracefully attired in a Princesse robe ; the Princess of Wales attracted a great deal of attention with her fine jewels. Her Royal Highness is looking forward with eagerness to her trip to Quebec. How keenly both she and the Prince enjoy being at sea is a matter of general knowledge. Another much admired member of the Royal family at Stafford House was the Duchess of Connaught, whose stately figure was robed in a richly-embroidered gown, and who wore some beautiful pearls.

HOSPITABLE HOSTS.

Stafford House is specially adapted for entertaining on a lavish scale; the great square hall, which is about the largest in London, with its dividing staircase, enables the hostess to stand at the top of half a dozen broad marble steps to receive her guests without stress or trouble. On the evening of the ball the Duchess, looking divinely tall and fair, was attired in a beautiful gown of pale orange-coloured net that sparkled with tiny brilliant paillettes, and in her hair was a diamond tiara that suited well her regalfigure. Quite charming and dignified, and seemingly in the best of health and spirits, she had a word of welcome for each one of the brilliant company assembled to meet the King and Queen, while the Duke, who is as a rule so modest and retiring, assisted the Duchess in making everyone feel at ease.

INFANTA EULALIE'S WELSH HOME.

To the fairly large list of distinguished foreign people who find sanctuary in our midst has now been added the name of the Infanta Eulalie, sister of the late King Alfonso XII. of Spain, and aunt of the present king. The Infanta has taken the lease of Aberglaslyn Hall, Wales, for a term of years and in the future intends to spend a great deal of her time there and in London, where she has long been a familiar figure in Society circles. She has never been near enough to the throne to trouble her head about the possibility of her succession, and has, therefore, been able to indulge her inclinations for travel and for English life and customs.

THE FOUR HUNDRED'S FAD.

The Infanta has the dark, warm colouring and the expressive eyes of the Dowager-Queen, Maria Christina, and her children, but she is without the characteristic chin which is the distinguishing feature of the Hapsburg branch of the Spanish royal family. She is one of those women who are not made unattractive by the presence of hair upon the lip, and, when she visited America some time ago, the ladies of the "Four Hundred" tried hard to acquire the suspicion of a moustache which they regarded as so fascinating in the Infanta. Among the Princess's more intimate English acquaintances is Mrs. Charles van Raalte, whom she has stayed with at Brownsea Castle, the beautiful island home in Poole Harbour of the late Mr. Charles van Raalte.

A CHARITABLE DUKE.

In laying the foundation-stone of a chancel dedicated to the memory of Queen Victoria in the church of St. Augustine, Fulham, the Duke of Argyll recently gave in the speech which he delivered a passing glimpse of the self-sacrifice with which he has devoted himself to aiding charitable work in Fulham and Kensington. His grace stated that he has to go round and literally beg for money, and a keen rivalry exists in the two districts as to which has the first call on his services. When charity lags in Kensington his assistants go to him and say : "Can you do a little bit more for us ? Fulham is forgoing ahead." Then on account of his efforts Kensington wakes up, and on the last two occasions that his activity was called into service Fulham was beaten by a short nose.

MEMORIES OF THE IRON DUKE.

Intellectually, the Duke is one of the best-equipped members of the aristocracy, and is, perhaps, the best known of all the Scottish peers. He is young enough to take as keen an interest as ever in philanthropic work, yet he was born early enough to retain vivid recollections of the keen but kindly eyes under the bushy white eyebrows, the eagle nose, the clean-shaven chin, and the white "chop" shaped whiskers of the Duke of Wellington, and of the awe which he felt as the grand old hero went swinging up Constitution Hill, past his own equestrian statue, which, according to the Duke of Argyll, everybody but "the Duke" himself regarded as unworthy of the subject.

MISTAKEN FOR A FENIAN.

Once on a visit to Ireland the Duke of Argyll had the uncomfortable experience of nearly being arrested for a Fenian. Waiting at Sligo for the Dublin express he encountered a genial policeman whom he found communicative, and with whom he smoked cigars in the station waiting room. The constable seemed very friendly until the noise of the train's approach was heard ; then turning to the Duke, he said: "I must arrest ye." "Nonsense ! Whatever for ? You'll catch it for making mistakes," cried the Duke. "I'm going to the Vice-regal Lodge, where they'll be after inquiring if there's an intelligent policeman at Sligo, and how can I say there is ?" "Well, I fear ye're under arrest," said the policeman. "Oh, rubbish; here's the train—I'm going to get in," answered the Duke. Taking up his bag he went to the train, while the policeman beckoned to the guard, and a muttered conversation ensued. Then the guard's voice, raised louder, was heard : "What's he look like—does he look like a gintleman ?" The Duke of Argyll was pleased to hear the answer ; "Yes, I think he does." After some further talk, the constable approached the carriage window. "I think I'll risk it and let you go as far as Dublin," he said. "But, mind, ye're in the guard's charge." On his arrival, the Duke hied him to Lord Spencer, and then he learnt that a "head-centre," as the Fenians called their chiefs, was being searched for, and later Lord Spencer said he saw the man in the street, and he was so like the Duke that he had nearly ridden up to him to greet him.

SERGEANT A. C. CONWAY, who has just joined the Dorset Territorial Artillery at Portland, counts the very unusual experience of having taken the oath of allegiance four times. He joined the Volunteers seventeen years ago. In 1900 he volunteered to go to South Africa, and was sworn in as a member of the Service Company. On his return in 1901 he was sworn into the artillery again, and now he has been attested a territorial. Sergeant Conway has also put in some time on board his Majesty's ship "Duncan."

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ESTABLISHED 1812.

AGENT— A. DE SOUZA BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840

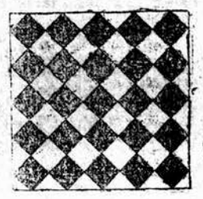
Weak and Exhausted—Almost Ready to Surrender and Cease Fighting the Battle of Life.

If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged, with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you—then there is help for you in
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas
Be sure you get "AYER'S."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being un doubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London

Rowland's Macassar Oil
FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY ?
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.
Men require it to prevent baldness.
Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.
Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 2/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair


F. MURAGLIA & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.
Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.
Best English white glazed Tiles at specially low rates :

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY !
Kaviraj N. N. Sen's
KESHRANJAN.

FOR THE HAIR
This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the Brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair Keshranjan is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair-growing properties.
Ladies Love Keshranjan oil as a favourite hair dressing.
Price :—Re. 1 per bottle—Rs. 1-5 post-free.
OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, Watering of the eye, short sightedness, sore eye, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases.
Price per phial Re. 1 ; Packing and postage As. 5.
THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF HINDU MEDICINE.
In English by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen. Complete in 3 Volumes, containing two thousand honestly printed pages. It deals with Therapeutics, Pathology, Pharmacy, a full descriptions of reducing different metals with an exhaustive glossary of plants in Hindee, Sanskrit, Bengali, with their Scientific names.
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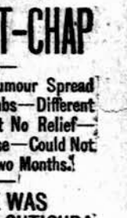
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder, M.C.S. (Paris), S.M.C.L. and M.S. (London), &c.
Nos. 16/1 & 18, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

ECZEMA BEGAN IN FROST-CHAP
Itching, Bleeding Humour Spread Over Child's Limbs—Different Ointments Brought No Relief—Grew Steadily Worse—Could Not Go to School for Two Months.
AWFUL DISEASE WAS CURED BY CUTICURA
"About December of last year, my little girl, age five years, had red, itching places under her knees, right in the bend of the legs, which we thought was chaps caused by the frost. The disease spread up both legs and then into her arms. They used to irritate and bleed. We had to keep her away from school two months. We then took her to a doctor who said it was a bad case of eczema. He gave me different sorts of ointments and lint to bind them up with but it did no good and it kept getting worse. I read of the wonderful Cuticura Remedies and thought I would like to give them a trial, which I am pleased to think I did. I sent for the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, and after using them the second or third time, they gave her great relief, and after using the complete set, she seemed completely cured. I am thankful to say, and I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I know suffering from such an awful disease as my child for five months. Arthur Gentry, Clacton Road, St. Osyth, Essex, July 7, 1907."
Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.
CUTICURA CURED
Pimples on Back and Chest.
"About fifteen months ago I noticed a patch of small pimples on my chest which gradually spread over the chest and back. I tried several remedies but none seemed to do me much good. At last I decided to try the Cuticura Remedies with the result that a single set effected a complete cure. My skin is quite clear and white with no sign of anything having been there. Miss Eva King, St. Pancras Schools, Kings Langley, Herts., May 16 and 18, 1907."
Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots : London, 27, Charterhouse Sq. ; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix ; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney ; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Benzoate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
BEYNON & CO., 55 Esplanade Rd.

Messrs. R. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The Bonds of the Firm give personal guarantee to all business, and with confidence Indian firms requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to submit their interests to their Attorney orders are awaited to be the report.
9 & 11 FRYERS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYSER," LONDON.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any home, on fifteen days' approval, our highest grade Mead Coventry Flyers at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using present postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

R.G.
"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 21.] [BOMBAY, JULY 22.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 87 1/4 | | 1/8 |
| 3 do. Rentes ... ... | 95 3/4 | | 1/4 |
| 2½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 98 3/4 | un | chgd |
| 2½ do. Govt. Securities ... | 63 | | 1-4 |
| *Bar Silver in London ... | 24 3/8 | | 1/8 |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 24 3/8 | | 1/8 |
| Do. in New York on 9th 53 1/2+1/4 | 52 3/4 | | 3/8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·12 | un | chgd |
| Do. do do. Berlin. | 20·39 | un | chgd |
| Do. do. do. New York. on 9th 4·87 unchgd | 4·87 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 2 1/2 | since | 28th May |
| Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight | 1 3/8 | 1/8 | |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, | | | |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 2 3/8 | | 1-4 |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 1 7/8 | un | chgd |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 7/8 | un | chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 3/4 | 1/8 | |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans | 1 | un | chgd |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold per oz. 77/10 7/8 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Steady.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... | Quiet and Easier. |
| Futures ... ... | ...Steady. |
| East Indian ... ... | ...Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... | ...Dull. |
| Total Sales ... ... | ...3,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export ... | 200 |
| Imports ... ... | ...16,600 |
| Mid-Americans ... | ...5-96 uncgd |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | ...7 5/8uncgd |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·56 | 5·19 | 5·10 | 5·03 | 4·98 |
| +01 | +02 | unchanged | | |

| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·95 | 4·94 | 4·95 | 4·96 |
| unchanged | | | +01 |

**New York—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... | 6,000 |
| Do. do. last year ... | 1,600 |
| Exports to Great Britain ... ... | 2,000 |
| Do. to Continent ... ... | 1,000 |

Spot Cotton—10·60+15

Futures—Month of Oct....9·41+23 } Advanced owing to improved financial Conditions and to wall street demand and to bulls support and shorts covering.
Do do. Dec....9·24+22 }

**New Orleans :—**

Spot Cotton—10 3/4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·38+23
Do. do. Dec. 9·28+22
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

### WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—39—Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Value—Canal.
Red F.A.Q. Karachi C.I.F.—38 5/8 July-Aug.—Hull—Value—Canal.
Tone of wheat—Quiet.

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED :—
Brown Cawnpore 51 Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

**Linseed :—**
Bombay, per 416lbs, ex-ship.—47 3/4—July-August.—Havre—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee :—**
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

**Sugar :—**
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

**Rubber :—**
Para Rubber 4/— Sellers.

WOOL AUCTION.

Number of Bales offered 21·600.
There was a fair attendance steady at advance of about 5 per cent. especially export yellows, soft whites and greys.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 2 Bundle Rupees.. | 1,850 | Mahomerah | M. L. Ebrahim. |
| 1 Bundle Rupees.. | 2,200 | Busreh..... | Haskal Nura |
| 2 Parcels Silver... | 100 | London ... | HongkongBk |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. ] [22ND JULY, 1908.

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates :—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England... | 2½ per cent. from | 28th May |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 3 per cent. „ | 16th July. |
| Bank of Bombay... | 4 per cent. „ | 16th „ |
| Bank of Madras ... | 4 per cent. „ | 14th „ |

**Money :—**
Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

**Exchange :—**
Being Council Bill day the banks closed at 2 p.m. for exchange business. Rates are unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T.T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand, while credits are steady at 1-4 3 months' sight. Only a small business has been reported. Far Eastern rates are weaker owing to lower silver quotations.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ... 1s. 3 27/32d. |
| Demand Draft | ... 1s. 3 7/8d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight.. | ... 1s. 4d. |
| Do. 6 months' sight— | ... 1s. 4 5/32d. |
| Do 2 months' sight—Francs | 157 3/4 |
| Do 3 months' sight. Marks | 127 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 134 1/4 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 152 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 179 1/4 |

**Government Paper :—**
It was announced to-day that Government would issue a New Loan for Rs. 2 crores and that tenders were invited for the 4th August. Our Local Market fell away at once to 95 9-16 but finding that the Calcutta Market took an optimistic view rates soon improved to 95 11-16 at which there are probably small sellers at the close. Calcutta Market improved to 96 1-16 for cash and 95 15-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... ... | ... Rs. | 95-11 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... | ... „ | 95-11 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... | ... „ | 95-8 |

**Bullion :—**
Bar silver in London is down 1-8 to 24 3-8 both for cash and forward delivery. New York is 1-8 down at 53 1-8. Locally the market opened weak at 62 13-16 ex-duty but later on improved to 62 7-8. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 6 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 6 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 14 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 62 | 14 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 62 | 14 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 62 | 14 | 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**
Late last evening prices for new Crop were easier, and the unexpected advance in the American markets this morning has had little effect here beyond steadying the market. Only a very moderate business is doing in the New Crop.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady. There is very little enquiry for expert and mills are only buying against their immediate requirements.

| QUOTATIONS :— | OLD CROP. Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | 224 | July |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti. | 217 | „ |
| Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon. | 209/10 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola | 202/3 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... | 202/3 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... | 197/8 | „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | 196 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | 196 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 190 | „ |
| Good Westerns ... | 197/8 | „ |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | 227/8 | „ |

| NEW CROP. | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | 245 | March/09 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | 238 1/2 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti | 216/17 | Jan/09 |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ... | 208/9 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | 202 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... | 202 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Muttia... ... | 197 | „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | 196 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | 196 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 188 | „ |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | 178 1/2 | „ |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... | Firm. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 5,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | nil. |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| J.-A. | A.-S. | S.-O. | O.-N. | N.-D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·65 | 5·38 | 5·19 | 5·13 | 5·07 |
| +09 | +09 | +09 | +09 | +09 |
| D.-J. | J.-F. | F.-M. | | Mar-Apl. |
| 5·04 | 5·03 | 5·04 | | 5·05 |
| +09 | +09 | +09 | | +09 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**
The market is quiet but steady with only a small demand.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... ... | Rs. | 8 7 0 | B. T. |
| September ... ... ... | „ | 8 14 0 | R. T. |
| New, April-May ... ... | „ | 8 5 3 | „ |

**Rapeseed :—**
The market is quiet with little doing and prices are almost unchanged.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore... | Rs. | 9 0 0 | B. T. |
| „ Brown Delhi ... | „ | 9 1 0 | |
| „ Yellow Guzerat — | „ | 10 3 0 | |
| „ „ Cawnpore... | „ | 10 0 0 | |
| New Brown Delhi, Apl-May | „ | 8 6 0 | R. T. |

**Poppyseed :—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready... ... ... ... | Rs. | 10 9 0 | B. T. |

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

**Castorseed :—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | 21 8 0 | |

Tone.—Quiet.

**Cottonseed :—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 27 0 0 | |

Tone—Steady.

**Mowraseed :—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 5 15 0 | B. T. |

Tone—Firm.

**Wheat :—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ... | Rs. | 6 4 0 | R. T. |
| New „ April-May ... | „ | 5 6 0 | „ |

Tone.—Quiet.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Banks :—** | |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 1,393 1/2 |
| India ... ... ... ... | 63 3/4 X. D. |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 54 X. D. |
| **Mills :—** | |
| David ... ... ... ... | 358 3/4 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... | 760 |
| Manockji Petit... ... ... | 3,145 |
| **Presses :—** | |
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 640 |
| **Miscellaneous :—** | |
| Alcock Ashdown & Co. ... | 310 |
| Badham Pile & Co ... ... | 127 |
| Bombay Flour Mill ... ... | 910 |
| Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary | 336 1/4 |
| Colaba Land and Mill... ... | 1,080 |
| Treacher & Co. ... ... | 585 |
| **Railways :—** | |
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 572 1/2 |
| Amritsar-Patti ... ... ... | 117 |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 420 |
| Ahmedabad Dholka ... ... | 104 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... ... | 3,810 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 7,046 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | 1,975 | „ |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... ... | 2,589 | „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 924 | „ |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 1,965 | „ |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 803 | „ |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 3,778 | „ |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 2,467 | „ |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 3,135 | „ |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 4,341 | „ |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 3,780 | „ |
| Gram ... ... ... ... | 70 | „ |
| Joowar ... ... ... ... | nil | |
| Maize ... ... ... ... | nil | |

### INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

#### London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 22.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 22nd July :—

| Mines. | Share. | Paidup | Buyers. | Sellers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anantapur Gold... | £1 | 0s. | £0 16 9 | £0 18 3 |
| Balaghat (Ord) ... | £0 | 7s. 6d. | £0 6 0 | £0 7 0 |
| Balaghat (Pref) ... | £10 | ... | £0 16 9 | £0 18 3 |
| Champion Reefs... | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | £0 5 3 | £0 6 3 |
| Hoorr Gold ..... | £1 | 15s. 4d. | £0 0 6 | £0 1 0 |
| Dec. G. F. Dev ... | £1 | 5s. 0d. | £0 0 1½ | £0 0 4½ |
| Dhar. Gold Mines. | £1 | £1 | £0 3 3 | £0 4 3 |
| Dharwar Reefs ... | £1 | £1 | £0 2 6 | £0 3 6 |
| G. F. Mysore ..... | £1 | £1 | £0 0 1½ | £0 0 4½ |
| Glenrock, Ind..... | 10s. | 9s. 9d. | £0 0 1½ | £0 0 4½ |
| G. F. Dharwar ... | £1 | £1 | £0 3 6 | £0 4 6 |
| Hutti ..... | £1 | £1 | £1 1 3 | £1 3 9 |
| Hyderabad Dec ... | £3 | £3 | £1 18 0 | £2 3 0 |
| Ind. Mines Syn.... | 4s. | 3s. | £0 0 1½ | £0 0 4 |
| Kempinkoti New... | 5s. | 5s. | £0 0 4½ | £0 0 7½ |
| Mysore Gold ..... | 10s. | 10s. | £4 13 9 | £4 18 9 |
| Mysore Reef Ord.. | £1 | £1 | £0 0 4½ | £0 0 7½ |
| Mysore West ..... | £1 | 19s. | £0 0 9 | £0 1 3 |
| Mysore Wynaad.... | £1 | 19s. | £0 0 9 | £0 1 3 |
| Nundydroog ..... | 10s. | 10s. | £1 4 6 | £1 7 0 |
| Coregum (Ord) ... | 10s. | 10s. | £0 10 0 | £0 11 0 |
| Coregum (Pref) ... | 10s. | 10s. | £0 18 0 | £0 19 6 |
| Burma Ruby Ms... | £1 | 12s. | £0 8 3 | £0 9 9 |
| Sangli Mines Ld... | £1 | 1s. | £0 2 9 | £0 3 9 |
| N. Mysore Mang... | £1 | 15s. | £0 16 9 | £0 18 3 |

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 12 p. c. | 1,375 |
| Bank of India..... | 100 | 50 | 5 „ | 63½ xd. |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 500 | 500 | 12 „ | 1,465-x.d |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 500 | 500 | 10 „ | 1,120 |
| Commercial Bank of India ..... | P. 100 O. 50 | 100 50 | 6 „ 1¼ „ | 64½ 16 |
| Specie Bank ..... | 100 | 50 | 5 „ | 54 xd. |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..... | 100 | 100 | 14 „ | 253 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 „ | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank ..... | £20 | £20 | 13 „ | £52 |
| Mercantile ..... | £25 | £12½ | 6 „ | £18½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor..... | £25 | £12-10 | 6 „ | £17½ |
| | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75¼ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India. | £25 | £12½ | 12 p. c. | 670 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co..... | 100 | 100 | | xd 310 |
| All India United Insurance Co., Ld.... | 100 | 20 | ¾ | 15 |
| Back Bay Bath ..... | 50 | 50 | 6 | 40 |
| Badham Pile ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | 127 |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 330 | 9,950 |
| Bombay Burma New Issue ..... | 625 | 625 | 82½ | xd 2,515 |
| Bombay Electric ... | P. £10 | 10 | p. c. 6 | 159 |
| Supply and Tramways Co., Ld..... | O. £10 | £10 | Nil. | 150 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg..... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 28 |
| Bombay Flour Mill... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 910 |
| Bombay Land and Building ..... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company... | O. 250 P. 250 | 250 250 | p. c. 8 p. c. 8 | 335 275 |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 50 | xd. 350 |
| Delhi Flour..... | 200 | 200 | 16 | 152 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ..... | 500 | 50 | yr p.c. 17 | 110 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..... | 100 | 10 | 1½ | 20 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 100 | divd 10 | 195 |
| Kemp and Co..... | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | 215 |
| Kurrachee Landing.. | 200 | 75 | 12 | 150 |
| Marcks and Co..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 137 |
| Napier Hotel Co..... | 100 | 100 | nil. | 25 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A..... | 200 | 50 | p. c. 18½ | 180 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 30 | ... | 33 |
| Phillips and Co..... | 40 | 40 | p. c. 10 | 59 |
| Port Canning Co..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | 495 |
| Shivrajpur ..... | A. 10 | 10 | p. c. 25 | 37 |
| Syndicate ..... | B. 10 | 10 | Nil. | 30 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..... | 100 | 100 | 8 | 90 |
| Sonsily and Co..... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom 20 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ..... | O. 75 D. 20 P. 150 | £15 30 30 | ... ... ... | dia. 11 dia 5 1/2 |
| Thackersand Co..... | 100 | 100 | p. c. 20 | xd 260 |
| Telephone Company. | 25 | 25 | yr. 1½ | xd 34 |
| Treacher and Co.... | 500 | 500 | yr. 40 | 585 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | 475 |
| Alliance ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | 165 |
| Assur Veerjee..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 475 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 200 | 200 | 20 | 195 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | 625 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 700 |
| Bombay United..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 470 |
| Century ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 375 |
| Central India ..... | 500 | 500 | 85 | 1,715 |
| China ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Chhoi Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 575 |
| Colaba Land & Mill.. | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1,080 |
| Coronation Millis..... | 500 | 500 | 60 | 800 |
| Connaught ..... | 500 | 300 | 25 | 268 |
| Cooria ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 750 |
| Crescent ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 88½ |
| Crown ..... | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | 1,200 |
| Currimbhoy..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | xd 970 |
| David ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 358½ |
| Emperor Edward ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 610 |
| Empress ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 310 |
| Framji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,360 |
| Gold Mohur ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 275 |
| Hindustan ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 515 |
| Howard & Bulloughs | 500 | 500 | 25 | 480 |
| Hyderabad ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,200 |
| Imperial Cotton..... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 150 |
| Indian Manufg..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 650 |
| Indo-China Manufg.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 75 | 1,150 |
| James Greaves ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 325 |
| Jamshed Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 162½ |
| Jewraj Baloo ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 35 | 385 |
| Jubilee Mills ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Khandesh ..... | 1,000 | 610 | 75 | 1,050 |
| Khatao Mackunji ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 45 | 730 |
| Kohinoor ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 732½ |
| Leopold ..... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 60 |
| Luxmidas..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 400 |
| Lakshmi Cotton ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,345 |
| Madras United ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 3,200 |
| Manockji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150 | 3,150 |
| Morarji Goculdas ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 175 | xd 2950 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 53½ |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 50 | 50 | ..... | 20 |
| New Great Eastern.. | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 185 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 20 | 670 |
| Phoenix ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | xd 190 |
| Presidency ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 620 |
| Queen ..... | 1000 | 1,000 | 20 | 825 |
| Rehman ..... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 6 | 500 |
| Ripon ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 50 | 830 |
| Sassoon Cotton ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | p. c. 10 | 910 |
| Sassoon Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 550 |
| Sholapur ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | xd 4,460 |
| S. Mahratta..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 190 |
| Standard Mills ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,135 |
| Sun ..... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 170 |
| Swadeshi..... | 500 | 500 | 45 | xd 1,310 |
| Textile..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 1,175 |
| Union (V. Gopalji)... | 1,000 | 1,800 | 50 | 300 |
| Western India..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 520 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... | 750 | 750 | 125 | 3,200 |
| Albert (Kurrachee)... | 1,100 | 1,100 | 45 | 650 |
| Bombay Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 92½ |
| Breul's Cawnpore ... | 200 | 200 | 20 | 200 |
| Broach City..... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 225 |
| Fort ..... | 475 | 475 | 22½ | 270 |
| French..... | 500 | 500 | 35 | xd. 510 |
| Godavery Valley ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,200 |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 480½ |
| Hindustan P & M ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 115 |
| Hingolee ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 110 |
| Idian Cotton..... | 125 | 125 | 11½ | 127½ |
| Khangaum ..... | 400 | 400 | 25 | 320 |
| Mahmudpura Ctn .... | 125 | 125 | 7½ | 100 |
| Mahuva ..... | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 150½ |
| Mercantile ..... | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 57 |
| Manmar Manufg..... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 292½ |
| New East Indian ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,020 |
| New Moufussil Co... | 400 | 400 | 50 | 640 |
| New Borar ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 485 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 560 | 30 | 495 |
| Oomri ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,025 |
| Purbhany ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,150 |
| Sassoon ..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 350 |
| Sind and Punjab Co.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 140 | 4,400 |
| Sind ..... | 400 | 400 | 35 | 720 |
| Surat City ..... | 200 | 200 | 24 | 230 |
| Volkart U. P. Co., Ld ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,015 |
| Wardhwan G. & P... | 150 | 50 | 12 | 125 |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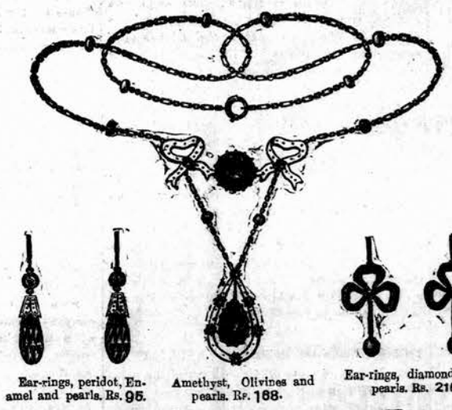
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Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.

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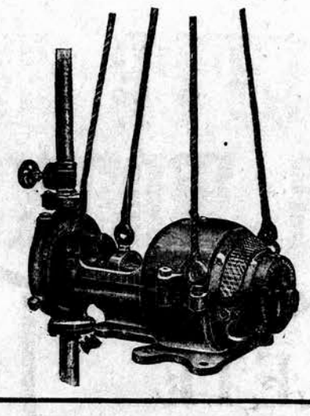

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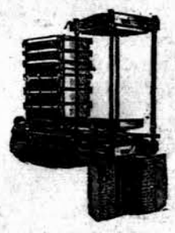

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